

*William Steeran
by H. C. Stothard*

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 618.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1857.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
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Rev. D. KATIERS, Morning, at Twelve. Rev. W. LAN-
DELS, Evening, at half-past Six. A PUBLIC MEETING at
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Dinner at a quarter to Two, 2s. 6d.; tea at Five, 1s.

On Sunday following, 13th Sept., the Rev. FRANCIS
TUCKER, B.A., Morning and Evening, Eleven and half-past
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BUSH.*
OPENING SERVICES.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15th, a PRAYER MEETING.
To begin at half-past Seven o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th, in the Morning, the Rev. JOHN
STOUGHTON will preach. Service will commence at Twelve
o'clock. In the Evening, Rev. F. TUCKER, B.A., will preach.
Service will commence at half-past Six o'clock. In the After-
noon, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. The Chair will be
taken by JAS. L. BUDGETT, Esq. A cold collation and tea
will be provided in a Marquee in an adjoining field.

Collections will be made after each public service in aid of
the Building Fund.

BERLIN EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.
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TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening, for the convenience of par-
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Full particulars may be obtained of ALFRED BRETT and
CO., General Managers, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

INDIA.

TROOPS are daily embarking for the East.
Many regiments have left or will leave our shores within
a few days. Others are rapidly following. An arduous
campaign is before them. The Committee of the SOLDIERS'
FRIEND and ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY
earnestly beseech the Christian public to enable them to pro-
vide for these brave fellows BOOKS and TRACTS and the
CONSOLATIONS of RELIGION while absent from home and
surrounded by the dangers of war.

There have been distributed, through the Society's Scripture-
readers, to the troops who have embarked at Portsmouth,
Dublin, Chatham, Woolwich, and Gosport:—

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BONUS TABLE.
SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000*l.* EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1856.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
1820	£ 23 16 0	£ 114 5 0	£ 1038 1 0
1825	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 18 0
1850	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.
Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

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THE BRITISH HONG KONG TEA COMPANY.
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS :	
Another Buttress Removed	692
The New Burial Act	693
Abolition of the Ecclesiastical Grant in Victoria	693
The Operations of the Liberation Society	693
The Missionaries in India	692
The Indian Mutinies	693
Foreign and Colonial	693
Mr. Layard on India	693
Postscript	693
LEADING ARTICLES :	
Summary	690
Missionaries and Mutineers	690
The Telegraph to India	691
Spirit of the Press	691
GLEANINGS	697
OBITUARY	697
Money Market and Commercial Intelligence	698
MARKETS	698

surrection, in maintaining the clergy reserves in Canada—the creation of several colonial bishoprics and providing for them out of national funds—the encouragement and even stimulus supplied to the governors of our dependencies to make some provision for religious institutions—these, and other movements, associated as they were with an impending effort in Parliament to take up the work of Church extension at home, enforced, as we thought, the necessity of assaulting with all boldness and vigour the central and living principle of this rapidly-spreading system, and diffusing both by means of the press, and active associated agency, sound teaching on this all-important subject. With such views this journal was established—and to give practical force to the truths it enunciated on this question from week to week, the Anti-State Church Association—now the Liberation Society—was, as soon as the state of feeling would allow, constituted and put in motion. Up to this hour, the good work then commenced has been carried on without intermission—often, under depressing trials. Divine Providence, however, has manifestly favoured the object aimed at by these undertakings, and hence, after many years of almost uncompensated labour and endurance, came a series of successes, any one of which, in the earlier period of our career, would have been regarded as little short of an impracticability.

Now, we do not claim either for ourselves or our friends, the credit of having directly brought about the marvellous change of feeling in regard to the old relations of Church and State, which is so palpable to all, and in which we so devoutly rejoice. We are not bound, however, to put dis-honour upon past labours. It is as impossible in this, as in most other instances of moral effort, to trace the exact results of any particular agency or influence. But it is to us a cheering fact, that, whereas, before the commencement of our labours, the current of opinion had set in strongly in favour of politico-ecclesiasticism, and threatened to bear down all before it, the reverse is now the case. The spirit of State-Churchism is far less aggressive than it was—the area of its development is every year more restricted. The system has been extinguished in Canada, in South Australia, and now in Victoria. Within a little, we trust, it will be rooted out of all our colonies. It is insecure in Ireland—it is barely tolerated in Scotland—it has no hold upon Wales—it is losing ground in England. As a spiritual institution the Church gains strength—as a political institution it becomes sensibly weaker every day. No doubt, this happy consequence has been produced by a wide modification of public opinion, and it is to us a matter of devout thankfulness that towards achieving this great change, we have borne a foremost part for sixteen years and upwards. Therefore, in every new instance of triumph, we think we have more than ordinary right to evince satisfaction.

Why do we thus write? Not, if our readers will believe us, to gratify a vain-glorious disposition. We cannot deny taking some pride in the review, but we care not, never have cared, to babble of it. The purpose we have before us in founding such a discourse on such a text is wholly practical. We desire to obtain for the agencies to which we have alluded—the Liberation Society more especially—a heartier and far more-widely extended support. We think, in all sobriety too, that every fresh victory ought to increase the number of its sympathising and active friends. It has proved itself, after sufficient trial, to be no mean instrument in the carrying out of no mean enterprise. It is the only organisation in this country whose direct aim it is to bring about such changes as that in which all friends of religious equality are now called upon to rejoice. Its plans and movements are naturally enough regarded with some difference of opinion, are strictly watched and keenly criticised. All this we take to be rather an advantage than otherwise. But we suggest that it deserves and demands more generous aid. With ampler resources, it would possess and

exert a greatly augmented power. And ampler resources it assuredly would have if all those who take an interest in its objects were mindful to contribute their help towards attaining them. Thousands whose good wishes and even confidence are given to the Liberation Society, have allowed their *vis inertiae* rather than their parimony so far to overcome them, as to give it no more substantial support. They have not, perhaps, been formally applied to, and the blossom of their intentions dies away without ripening into fruit. Would that we could witness as grateful a change in this respect as we have in some others! But we will not enlarge. A hint ought to be as effective as a treatise. They who have hitherto done nothing, cannot better begin than by presenting a thank-offering for the abolition of the compulsory system of maintaining Christianity in that infant empire, the colony of Victoria.

THE NEW BURIALS ACT.

This important measure is now an Act of Parliament and is substantially the same as when it left the House of Commons. It contains thirty clauses to amend the former Burial Acts, and is to be read and construed as one statute with the four recited acts. Among the new provisions is one declaring that it shall not be necessary to erect or maintain any wall or fence between the consecrated and the unconsecrated portion of any burial ground, provided that in the case of any burial ground where there shall be no such wall or fence, it shall be the duty of the burial board having the care of such burial ground to place, and from time to time to repair and renew, such boundary marks of stone as may be sufficient to show the boundaries of such consecrated and unconsecrated portion. It also provides that if a bishop refuses to consecrate, the archbishop may be appealed to, and he may license the ground; and, prior to the decision of either, interments according to the rites of the Church of England may take place. *The board fees are to be alike in both parts of the ground*—the sums received in the consecrated ground for incumbents, clerks, and sextons, being extra charges on the consecrated ground. By another clause, it is enacted that burial boards may provide more than one burial ground, and may, with the approval of the Home Secretary, instead of setting apart a portion being used as unconsecrated ground, provide separate and distinct ground to be used as consecrated and as unconsecrated ground. A local "Board of Health" may, by an order in council, be constituted a "Burial Board."

It will thus be seen that this act settles in a comparatively satisfactory way all the more important points which have been the occasion of dispute and litigation. We trust that its provisions will be well studied by all who are interested in the subject, and are glad to find that the Liberation of Religion Society are about to issue a new edition of the "Burial Acts as they affect Dissenters," the utility of which has been shown by its having passed through three editions.

ABOLITION OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL GRANT IN VICTORIA.

In a recent number we stated that Mr. Michie, the new attorney-general, under the new ministry of Mr. Haines at Melbourne, had given notice of a motion for the abolition of the 30,000*l.* grant in aid of religious sects. On the 2nd of June, he moved a series of resolutions, of which the principal was the following:—

That it is expedient to abolish State aid to religion after the 31st day of December, 1859.

He began by explaining the circumstances under which he had supported the principle of State aid in 1852, the social condition of the colony at that time making its withdrawal a "most hazardous experiment." Society was now so settled that the time had come for the application of general, rather than exceptional principles of policy. He maintained

that the principle of religious endowments was condemned by experience and history. It had broken down everywhere, and Christianity itself had broken down where this had burdened it. In every respect the grant had been a failure in that colony. It had been asked for to strengthen religion in the thinly peopled provinces, but four-fifths of it was expended on the populous and wealthy towns. The history of voluntarism, on the other hand, was a history of success. Wherever it had been trusted it had proved trustworthy; and, if fully carried out, he maintained that it would prove equal to all the emergencies it was expected to meet.

The resolution was carried by a majority of 31 to 28—that is by a clear majority of the house as required by the new constitution. The *Times* Melbourne correspondent writes:—

This motion was remarkable as disclosing one of "the arrangements on minor matters" alluded to by Mr. Haines, on which the present Ministry is acting. Mr. Haines, the chief secretary, who has always been opposed to the abolition of the 53rd clause, giving 50,000/- a-year in aid of public worship, &c., to Christian sects, now voted with the majority. So did O'Shanassy. Though the opponents of State aid rejoice in the result, I do not think the vote of Haines and O'Shanassy will do either of them much good. The colleagues whom Mr. Haines threw overboard, and who continue sore about it, are said to sneer at his sudden change of opinion, but O'Shanassy's vote has silenced the opposition against Haines. *It is a troublesome question out of the way.*

THE OPERATIONS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(From the *Liberator* for September.)

Glorious as is the summertide in which we write, it will be followed by an inevitable winter, bringing with it the resumption of public engagements and duties which, just now, the hardest worker among us is willing to leave in abeyance. The executive of the Liberation Society have, therefore, already begun to deliberate, with a view to preparing a programme adapted to that season; when, in the absence of parliamentary employment, they may work among the constituencies, to gain new strength for the political efforts of another year. Next month we hope to be able to make public the plans on which they have agreed; but, in the meanwhile, we are able to impart information of a kind likely to interest the society's friends, as indicating the character of the operations now under consideration.

Among other changes which the coming autumn will witness, is an alteration in the society's official staff, the Rev. E. S. Pryce having intimated his intention to relinquish his office of travelling secretary, and the committee having reluctantly accepted the resignation. They have, however, been glad to arrange with Mr. Pryce for his continued discharge of the duties of secretary to the society's Electoral Committee. The collection of funds, local organisation, and arrangements for meetings and lectures, will now devolve on the society's secretary, Mr. Williams, to whom communications having reference to those topics should henceforth be addressed. Correspondence relative to the agitation of the Church-rate question in the parishes, the working of the Burial Acts, and similar legal or semi-legal matters, will be transferred to Dr. Foster; while all communications relative to electoral and registration subjects should be forwarded, as heretofore, to Mr. Pryce.

We believe that the society's friends will learn with satisfaction that it is intended to resume, to a certain extent, agitation in the provinces on behalf of its principles and measures. It is, we conceive, to the many meetings and lectures which a few years ago chiefly engaged the energies of the society that we are to attribute, in no small degree, the parliamentary successes already achieved; and it will readily be supposed that, in many parts of the country, exertions of a similar character are now needful, to keep up the knowledge, the interest, and the zeal required for steady persistence in work which must remain in hand for many a year to come. So much has of late occurred, both in Parliament and out of it, fraught with instruction in respect to the principles of Anti-State-Churchism, that no better time could be chosen for judicious action designed to plant, by means of oral instruction and the stimulus of personal communication, seeds of truth in the minds of our countrymen, which will presently yield a new and abundant harvest. We shall be glad to find that there is a generally prevailing sense of the importance of such a movement, and that the executive are favoured with communications affording information and suggestions, which will aid them in making the very best arrangements of which the resources of our organisation will admit.

It is further intended to issue, at an early date, improved editions of some of the society's more practical publications, and to add to the existing stock; but of these and some other proposals it will suffice to speak in a future number. So let us wish for our readers plenty of summer air and sunshine, with a golden autumn following, and then, invigorated by a recreative season, may we apply ourselves with unfaltering goodwill to a work great enough for all our powers, and glorious enough to stimulate us to the utmost in their exercise!

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales will this year be held in Cheltenham. The meetings are fixed for the second week in October, when representatives from all the great towns

of England and Wales will be present, including some three or four hundred of the most eminent ministers of the Church, and a large number of lay members.

THE NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT.—The Bishop of London will in all probability inaugurate the special services which are to commence at the east end of London in November next, under the auspices of the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and other gentlemen, several distinguished ecclesiastics, including the Bishops of Ripon, Carlisle, and Norwich, the Rev. Canon Champneys, Prebendary Burgess, &c. The Exeter Hall services will be resumed in October.

CHURCH-RATES.—Church-rates have received a severe shock at the hands of the citizens of Oxford, who, in two instances, have defeated a rate, when proposed at the usual vestry meetings, by very large numbers.—At Gillingham, in Kent, the proposition of a rate was opposed by Mr. Saxton, who suggested that it would be far better to leave the whole matter to voluntary contributions, remarking that if the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Page, who was the richest man in the parish, would head the list with a subscription of 20/-, he would be bound to say that a sufficiency would soon be collected to free the church from debt. The churchwarden's motion for a rate meeting with no seconder, the proposition fell to the ground, and the meeting separated.

CHURCH-RATES AT BLANDFORD.—At a vestry meeting held on the 16th ult., it was stated that 130/- would be required for the current year. It was proposed that a sixpenny rate be made, but an amendment was moved that the churchwardens be requested to try and raise the amount by voluntary contributions, and this was carried nearly unanimously. The meeting was then adjourned for six weeks, to hear the result of an appeal to the voluntary principle, and at the adjourned meeting the vicar announced that they had raised the required 130/- by the contributions of Churchmen.

GREAT CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT GRANTHAM.—A meeting was convened on the 27th ult. for auditing the late churchwardens' accounts, and granting a new rate for Grantham and Spittlegate Churches. The attendance was so monstrously large at twelve o'clock, that the vicar, after reading the notice calling the meeting, suggested an adjournment to the archdeacon's court. The vicar called on the late churchwarden to go through his accounts. Many items were objected to as being extravagant and illegal, when Mr. Hardwick explained that they were old items which had been carried on from year to year, and had never been objected to by the vestry. A strong feeling was expressed in favour of Mr. Hardwick's conduct during his year of office, he having refused to summon any of the inhabitants, because he had sufficient money collected to meet the expenses, and a balance in hand of 35/- W. Ostler, Esq., moved that the accounts be passed. This was seconded by Mr. Aldridge. Mr. Burbidge, before the question was put to the meeting, asked if the accounts were the same as would have been passed some months ago. Mr. Hardwick said they were precisely the same. Mr. Burbidge wished to know how it was the present churchwarden had not collected 135/- of arrears. Mr. Hardwick, "Because the money was not required to meet the expenses, and I would not summons." Mr. Burbidge—I tell you, sir, that you are guilty of unjustifiable neglect, and, as an official, you have been neither honourable nor honest in the matter. He spoke for himself and others, and stated that he had never been asked for the Brewery Church-rate in 1856, others were left out of rate altogether, and if that were to be the method, they had better do away with the Church-rates altogether. (Immense cheering.) Mr. Hardwick replied he collected money enough to meet the expenses, and he liked the voluntary principle; the matter had come to a crisis at the present time, and he would not take the odium attempted to be thrown upon him. The estimate was next read, amounting to 280/- for Grantham, 50/- for Spittlegate, and 160/- for repair of churches. There was 174/- in hand, and a threepenny rate would, "with squeezing," suffice. The estimate was objected to, and a six weeks' adjournment moved; but this the vicar would not receive, and he also rejected other amendments in favour of voluntary subscription. This occasioned great confusion. Ultimately the motion for a rate was negatived by at least twenty to one, and a poll demanded. This occupied two days; and at its close the vicar announced that there had been 498 votes for, and 456 against the rate, and that there had been tendered in addition 134 votes of combined householders for the rate, and 159 against. Had all the votes been received, the rate would have been lost by 56; as it is, a majority of 42 is claimed, but there is a scrutiny, and probably litigation will follow.

THE MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Permit us through the medium of your columns to urge the pressing importance of prayer on behalf of India at this momentous crisis of its social and religious condition.

A special meeting of the directors and friends of the London Missionary Society was held last evening at this house for that object, and there have been some similar meetings in the metropolis and the country. At the same time, the circumstances of our countrymen, and of not a few of the missionary brethren and native converts in India, are so painful and so perilous, as

to give them the strongest claims upon the sympathy and prayers of all Christians.

We venture, therefore, to recommend that, where practicable, attention should be called to those circumstances during the ensuing Sabbath, and that the *Missionary Prayer Meeting* on Monday evening, the 7th inst., should be set apart for special supplications on behalf of India. The accompanying extracts, from recent communications from that country, will show how fully alive our brethren there are to the necessity of such prayers, and how anxiously they desire them.

We are Sir, your obedient servants,

A. TIDMAN,
E. PROUT.

London Missionary Society,
Blomfield-street, Finsbury,

Sept. 1, 1857.

Extracts of Letters from Rev. A. F. Lacroix to Rev. Dr. Tidman, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, dated Calcutta, July 4, 1857.

My dear Sir,—I trust you have duly received the letters I forwarded to you *vid* Marseilles by the two last mails. It can scarcely be said that our affairs in this country are mending yet, notwithstanding the partial success which has attended the British arms at Allahabad, Benares, and a few other places. The city of Lucknow is still held by that excellent man and undaunted soldier Sir Henry Lawrence, but the whole of the kingdom of Oude is up in arms against Government, and so are many other parts of the Upper Provinces and Behar. Plunder, rapine, incendiarism, are every where at the order of the day; and no wonder, when more than 10,000 prisoners of the worst character, liberated from the various jails by the mutineers, are, together with scores of thousands of the latter, roaming about the country, committing depredations of all kinds. The disorganisation is fearful! . . .

Our own station of Berhampore has only last week been again mercifully preserved from an outbreak. Three hundred European soldiers have lately been quartered there, which has somewhat restored security. We have not up to this time authentic intelligence of any missionaries having lost their lives except our poor friends at Delhi; but as to their property numbers have lost the whole.

Great fear however is entertained for the personal safety of our poor American brethren and their families at Futtyghur, who (it is reported) were, together with all the other European residents, 132 in number, put to death under most revolting circumstances near Cawnpore by order of the adopted son of the ex-Peistwa, who has joined the rebels;—and he a pensioner of the British Government too!

But I cannot go on with descriptions of this kind, they are too numerous and too harrowing, and I must refer you again to the public papers. . . .

On the part of the Mohammedans and such Hindoos who have joined them, this was intended to be a war of extermination, they boldly declaring that they will leave not a single European or Christian man, woman, or child alive on the soil of India. And accordingly, wherever they were able, they have acted up to this diabolical resolution, and when they have not done it, as in Calcutta, it is only because hitherto they have lacked the opportunity and power. Of course, aware as we are of these circumstances, we feel rather insecure; so much so, that no one retires to rest without having loaded firearms near his bed. Such is our situation at present.

Through God's mercy our own missionaries are, as far as I know, all safe. Only of Mr. and Mrs. Budden I cannot speak with perfect certainty, as the communication with Almorah is closed, but we have not heard of any disturbance having taken place there, nor is it likely there will, as Almorah is garrisoned by a regiment of Goorkas or hill-people who have all hitherto remained faithful to the British Government. You will be glad to hear that, up to this time at least, neither the Government, nor the press, nor the public, and not even the natives, have accused the missionaries of being the cause of this outbreak. I am daily more convinced that it is a purely political movement, a last struggle of the Mohammedan power to regain the ascendancy in this country. Indeed this is avowed by the Mohammedans themselves. Public preaching to the natives is, however, still deemed most unsafe; as it might at the present critical time easily give rise to riotous movements among the people, which acting as a spark on the inflammable materials all around might spread, and lead to lamentable results, not only affecting the safety of the missionaries themselves,—that would be the least consideration,—but perhaps that of hundreds of our European brethren and sisters in this city,—a danger we are not warranted to incur. But I fully trust in God that we shall soon see better days, and that we shall be able to resume all our operations with renewed vigour and devotedness. Ever since our troubles began there have been repeated meetings in Calcutta for public and social prayer, and it is extremely pleasing to observe how common danger has drawn Christians of all denominations together. The venerable Bishop of Calcutta has just issued an invitation to all the Protestant ministers and missionaries in town, to attend a solemn meeting of this description on the 7th inst., at his episcopal residence. May it be

blessed; for to whom can we now look for effectual help but to our God?

From the same, dated July 17, 1857.

The hurricane is increasing in violence. Matters instead of mending are getting worse daily. After all Delhi has not yet been retaken. Cawnpore, and, as the report is, Agra, and indeed most other large cities in the Upper Provinces, have fallen into the hands of the rebels, who are getting more and more bold as they find the European troops employed against them so very few in number, so scattered, and diminishing fast through fatigue and the chances of war. Thousands upon thousands of convicts liberated from the gaols by the mutineers, have spread themselves over the country, plundering, burning, and killing wherever they go, and adding to the disorganisation which prevails everywhere. In short, things look now so dark, that if our God does not interpose, even Calcutta will not remain safe very long, and by the time this reaches you (though it is not very probable, yet it is by no means impossible) may have been swept away like the rest, and we all with it. I do not remember anything in history offering a parallel to the desolation that like a mighty wave is now rolling over India, except, in some measure, the irruption of the Huns and other barbarians into Europe. Truly our sins, personal and national, must be very aggravated that such judgments have fallen upon us! Yet we would not utterly despair; for there is mercy to be found with our God that He may be feared! Dear sir, let fervent and constant prayer be offered up by our Christian friends in Britain for the missionaries and their families, for all our European brethren and sisters in India, and for our poor native converts; for if the rebels, especially the Mohammedans, have their will, not one of us all will escape. It is worth noticing that it is not the English, as such, that they are bent on destroying; but all who have a white face or profess Christianity. The struggle, as far as they are concerned, apart from its political character, is now quite becoming one of race and creed. The mutilations and cruelties of all kinds inflicted (as you will see accounts of in the *Friend of India*) on those that bear the European and Christian name, and even on defenceless women and children, who fall into the hands of these worse than wild beasts, are horrible, and have scarcely been equalled among the most savage nations on the earth. Few could have believed them possible. But such are Mohammedanism and Hindooism when they have free scope and can act without restraint! I trust that after this the missionaries will no longer, as heretofore, be accused of calumniating those systems, and the character of their adherents, when they depict them in their true colours.

There can be but little doubt that several of our dear missionary friends up the country have met with their death. I am thankful to say that through Divine mercy, the brethren of our own society are still all safe. Only of Mr. and Mrs. Budden we have no tidings at all; but as I stated to you in my last, I have every reason to believe that all is well with them. At Benares, where another and more serious outbreak is apprehended, all the European ladies and children have, for the sake of more security, been ordered down to Calcutta; and accordingly we expect daily the arrival of Mrs. and Miss Buyers, Mrs. Kennedy and four children, Mrs. Sherring with her child, and Miss Mather. We have prepared several airy rooms for their accommodation in the upper story of our institution, and shall endeavour to make them as comfortable as circumstances will permit. This will involve a little extra expenditure, which I trust the Directors will kindly sanction. Should matters come to the worst at Benares, our brethren there, if they are able to manage it, will also come down, and so will our Berhampore brethren if their station be considered unsafe. From all parts of the Upper Provinces, the European females and children who have escaped, have arrived, and are arriving daily in Calcutta. Nearly 200 have come already, and a subscription for their relief has been set on foot, which I see has reached to-day beyond 80,000 rupees. Not a few who formerly were in easy circumstances, have arrived without a single article of raiment except what they had on their bodies, and even these had in some instances actually to be borrowed. The refugees are lodged in seven or eight large houses hired for that purpose, as the dwellings of individuals are nearly all filled with their private friends and acquaintances. I hear that Mrs. Kennedy and her children will have to leave for England at once; and the health and nerves of others have been so shaken that I fear more will eventually have to follow, so that our missions, like everything else in this country, threaten to become disorganised.

This is all very gloomy, no doubt; but let me assure you once more, my dear sir, that neither my brethren nor myself are desponding. We yet fully trust that our faithful Lord, to whom is committed all power in heaven and upon earth, will stretch forth his mighty arm, and say to the tempest "Be still," and thus magnify His great name amongst us. As to myself, I entertain a strong hope that if we are permitted to pass safely through our troubles, and if British authority is once restored, the present crisis will eventually prove favourable to the furtherance of the gospel in this country. It would be too long to explain my reasons; but this is my conviction.

Extract of Letter from Rev. James Kennedy to Rev.

Dr. Tidman, dated Benares, July 13, 1857.

Since I wrote you last we have passed through a period

of intense excitement and much anxiety. We have never before known what it has been to live in such insecurity. We have been made constantly to feel our exposure to death in its most sudden and awful form. It was hoped that the execution of so many plunderers would have thoroughly terrified evil doers into peaceable conduct. The effect of this dreadful procedure was to some extent beneficial. It is acknowledged on all hands. I have heard it mentioned by several natives that several of the men who have been hung have been long the terror of their neighbours, and that their execution has made a good riddance. A number, however, have been hung who have hitherto been deemed very respectable men—landholders and other influential persons. These had supposed that British rule was at an end, and gathering their relatives and retainers around them, they had attacked all against whom they had a spite, or whom they supposed possessed of property, robbing and murdering without compunction. Several of these leaders were caught and put to death. Their retainers have vowed to avenge their death, and they have done so in some instances. They in return have been punished and the survivors are undoubtedly meditating new revenge. If God do not in His mercy interfere, there is the most imminent danger of civil war bursting forth of the most destructive kind. Nine days ago a Mr. More, joint magistrate of Mirzapur, was killed in our district with other two gentlemen, in revenge for having presided over a commission which had condemned to death some influential Zamindars. Several engaged in Mr. More's death have already been killed by a small party sent out, but on the retiring of the party the rebels have again gathered, and vow still direr vengeance. In another direction in our district there had been an immense amount of plundering—some of the European refugees had been witnesses of it. A party was sent out to chastise these men some three weeks ago. They adopted very severe measures, and as there was no opposition worth speaking of, it was thought there would be peace. On the return of the Europeans the disaffected again assembled in immense numbers, and openly set up the standard of revolt. They approached within a few miles of the city, and threatened to attack the European station.

If an army should come against us with the inflammable materials around us, we may expect a fearful outbreak here. Our trust is in God. He will not forsake us. He has kept us hitherto, and to him we look for continued protection. We have found him a very present help in the time of trouble, and we desire to wait on him. For ordinary reading and studies we have at present no heart, but God's Word is ever new and ever fresh to us, and for the strength, the comfort, and peace it has given us, we cannot be sufficiently thankful.

Many families have left Benares, and others are preparing to follow. If events do not take a decided turn in a few days there will be extremely few European women and children remaining in Benares. Several men have left and are leaving. Mr. Buyers and I will, God helping us, remain as long as we can. We should think it very wrong to leave without an absolute necessity arising for such a course;—but the case is very different with our families. My family, composed as it is of four such young children, is peculiarly helpless, and it would be wrong for me to keep my dear wife and children any longer in such a place of danger as this has become. They will therefore (D.V.) leave for Calcutta by the first steamer.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The steamer *Bombay* has brought advices from Calcutta to the 28th, from Bombay to the 30th of July. The substance of the intelligence is contained in the following telegraphic summary:—"On the 14th July Delhi still held out. The enemy had made three sorties, in all which they were totally defeated and suffered heavy loss. Though we have parts of five regiments before Delhi, only 2,000 Europeans can be mustered for any effective attack, in consequence of detachments to protect other places. Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera on the 5th July. He was succeeded by General Reid. Sir Hugh Wheeler has been killed at Cawnpore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nana Sahib, by whom, in violation of his solemn promises, all were massacred. General Havelock, at the head of 2,000 Europeans, has defeated the rebels in three engagements, reoccupying Cawnpore and capturing 26 guns. These actions were very brilliant, and with very little loss on our side. Sir Henry Lawrence died of a wound on the 4th of July. Lucknow is confidently expected to hold out until relieved by Havelock. The remaining regiments in the Punjab have been disarmed. That territory continues quiet, with the exception of a mutiny at Sealcote of the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry, who took the route to Delhi. They were attacked on the 12th July by Brigadier Nicholson, and were driven back with 200 killed and wounded, leaving their baggage and plunder in our hands. Our loss was 6 killed and 25 wounded. The garrison of Agra fought the

Neemuch mutineers on the 5th July. Our loss was 49 killed and 92 wounded, out of the total force of 500. Several massacres have taken place in the north-west provinces. At Sangour the 31st Regiment, under their native officers, alone drove the revolted 42nd out of the station. Holkar remains staunch. There has been some disturbance at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, but it has been suppressed. The Bombay and Madras Presidencies were perfectly tranquil, and their armies continued loyal. At Calcutta trade, especially in exports, continues paralysed. At Madras there was little change in the import market. The Bombay business in imports very limited."

MASSACRE OF GENERAL WHEELER AND THE GARRISON OF CAWNPORE.

The details furnished by the Indian papers do not materially affect the accuracy of the foregoing summary. It thus appears that the interest of the fortnight's news chiefly centres in places above Benares to the west and north-west. Though that Brahminical city was quiet, the districts and villages all around were very much disturbed. Colonel Neill was unable himself to proceed northward from Allahabad, but had forwarded troops in bullock-vans. That gallant officer reports that he had received intelligence from Cawnpore, that, in consequence of Sir Hugh Wheeler being shot through the leg, and afterwards mortally wounded, the force had accepted the proffer of safety made by the Nana Sahib and the mutineers. "The Nana allowed them to get into boats with all they had and three and a half lacs of rupees; but after getting them in boats, fire was opened on them from the bank and all were destroyed. One boat got away ten miles down the river, was pursued, brought back, and all in her taken back into barracks and shot. One old lady was alive on the 3rd at Futtehpore."*

The *Daily News*' Bombay correspondent gives the following version of the surrender:—

The Nana swore, by the oaths usually binding on a Brahmin, that if the garrison would trust him and surrender, their lives would be spared, and they should be allowed to embark themselves and treasure (2½ lacs of rupees) on board of boats and depart down the river to Allahabad. These terms were accepted by the British, who were accordingly supplied with boats in which they stowed themselves and embarked their treasure. They were allowed to push out into the middle of the stream, when, at a signal from the Rajah, guns were opened upon them from the right bank of the Ganges. The people in the boats, thus treacherously assailed, made for the left bank, where some of them succeeded in landing, but death met them in another shape. A body of cavalry placed there for the purpose charged and cut them to pieces. Rumour is silent as to the number of those who were allowed to take to the boats. I believe that Nana Sahib saved the lives of the women and children that he might have hostages for his own future safety.

BRIGADIER HAVELOCK'S VICTORIES.

Meanwhile Brigadier-General Havelock, who left Allahabad on the 17th with about 2,000 Europeans, consisting of the 64th Regiment, 78th Highlanders, Madras Fusiliers, and a company of Royal Artillery, attacked and totally defeated the insurgents, capturing eleven guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harassing marches he had joined Major Renaud's advanced column three hours before day light, and arrived about eight o'clock four miles from Futtehpore, where he encamped. The enemy advanced out of Futtehpore, and opened fire upon a reconnaissance under Colonel Tytler. General Havelock marched with eight guns in the centre under Captain Maude, Royal Artillery, forming the whole of the infantry in quarter distance column in support. Captain Maude's fire "electrified the enemy," who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and columns through garden enclosures, and the streets of Futtehpore, in complete confusion. The elephant on which the Nana Sahib was, it is said, mounted fell almost at the first shot. This splendid victory was gained without a single casualty on the side of the British, not a man being touched by the fire of the enemy. The enemy's force consisted of about 3,000 infantry, and 300 or 400 cavalry with eleven guns, which were all captured. After this battle General Havelock continued his victorious progress towards Cawnpore, which he re-occupied, after having beaten the enemy three times, and capturing twenty-six guns. The general says in his despatch dated from Cawnpore July 7:—

By the blessing of God I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nana Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre. The enemy were strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for one hundred and forty minutes every inch of the ground, but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. *Nana Sahib had barbarously murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement.* He has retired to Bhootor, and blew up this morning on his retreat the Cawnpore magazine—

* A letter from Calcutta of July 20 says that one person has survived from the Cawnpore massacre—an Ensign Brown.

he is said to be strongly fortified. I have not been yet able to get in the return of killed and wounded, but estimate my loss at about seventy, chiefly from the fire of grape.

The following order by Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., published in a *Poona Observer* extra, dated the 23rd July, was issued after the action at Futtehpore :—

Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., thanks his soldiers for their arduous exertions yesterday, which produced in four hours the strange result of a whole army driven from a strong position, eleven guns captured, and their whole force scattered to the winds, *without the loss of a single British soldier!* To what is this astonishing effect to be attributed? To the fire of the British artillery, exceeding in rapidity and precision all that the brigadier-general has ever witnessed in his short career; to the power of the Enfield rifle in British hands; to British pluck—that good quality which has survived the revolution of the hour; and to the blessing of Almighty God in a most righteous cause—the cause of justice, humanity, truth, and good government in India.

LUCKNOW.—DEATH OF SIR H. LAWRENCE.

Lucknow still held out at the date of the latest advices, but its heroic defender, the brave and noble minded Sir Henry Lawrence, is no more. He was wounded in a sortie against the enemy on the 2nd July, and died of lockjaw on the 4th. The garrison, nothing daunted by the death of their intrepid leader, continued to hold out against the hordes of mutineers who surrounded them, and it was expected that they would maintain their ground until relieved by General Havelock. Major Banks had assumed the command of the garrison, which continued in the highest spirits. It is reported from Lucknow (on the 10th July) writes General Neill, that the attacks of the rebels are less frequent and more feeble than heretofore. The mutineers there were in want of shot, firing stones from the guns, and it was generally believed that the garrison, undiscouraged by its great and irreparable loss, would have sufficient numbers, food, and ammunition to hold out for some time. There is no doubt that the position of Lucknow is far more tenable than that of Cawnpore, in which the unfortunate Sir Hugh Wheeler and his companions met their death.

THE FUTTYGHUR MASSACRE.

The sad news of the massacre of 116 fugitives by Nana Sahib, the ferocious Mahratta chief, is unhappily fully confirmed. The following is from a native merchant at Futtyghur, dated 23rd June :—

I am at some loss to give you the news of this place. Two regiments of Native Infantry reached this station from Seesapore on the 10th June, and a local regiment has plundered the Government treasury, say to the extent of 30,000 rupees, looted all the property belonging to Rajah Duleep Singh, as also those of the European gentlemen of the place. They have burnt also all the Cutcheries or places of business, and dwelling-houses of the European residents. They have released also all the jail convicts, and all sorts of mischief are being committed. It appears that they have been making preparations to kill the surviving Europeans, with a view of looting the whole country. The Europeans have taken their retreat in the fort, and the natives are passing their days with great care and anxiety. It is impracticable to walk in the street. It is impossible to describe the extent of loss of life both on land and water.

About a fortnight ago, some Europeans—men, women and children—that had left this place for Allahabad, were arrested, and imprisoned near Cawnpore, and plundered of everything by the Rajah of Bhitoor; some say they have been killed by him. I am still quite safe. I send this by a man to Mirzapore, to be posted at that station, in conjunction with other merchants. This country, they say, has become the property of the Nawab. No justice here, no law. Indiscriminate murder and plunder is going on. Some eighty lives were taken yesterday. The matter has assumed a most frightful aspect. It is impossible to appear in the streets. The Sepoys are constantly watching to kill the Europeans and Bengalees.

There is reason to fear that in these terrible tragedies five missionaries and their five wives, with four children, have lost their lives.

BAREILLY.

In our last number we gave some particulars of the outbreak at Bareilly, with which station communication had been for a long while stopped. A letter from an escaped officer, dated Nynee Tal, June 6th, says :—

Every bungalow in cantonments was fired almost simultaneously, and the whole place was soon in flames. The poor brigadier (Sibbald) was the first man killed. It is supposed he was shot by a guard of the 68th, as he was making for the cavalry in the lines; Tucker, of the 68th, was also shot; of the fate of the other six officers of the 18th, excepting Hunter, Barwell, and Oakley, nothing is known [we have just heard that they are safe at Philibet in disguise and were expected to reach Nynee Tal in safety.—EDIT.] The mutineers thinking that the European officers would take the Futtehpore road, two companies were posted there to shoot us down as we came. Drs. Hay and Hanbrow, Robertson, and Raikes, civil service; Wyatt, deputy magistrate; and Dr. Buch, principal of the college, are known to be dead, having been executed at the Kotwali by order of Khan Bahadur Khan. The 8th Irregular Cavalry took no part in the barbarities committed by the other corps. Indeed had they desired to do so every European must have been slaughtered, as all of them fled in the cavalry lines for protection.

We are glad to learn on the authority of our Calcutta correspondent, that Mrs. Buch and Miss Vaughan are safe with the fugitives at Nynee Tal.

CENTRAL INDIA.

From Saugor the news forms a striking exception to the general current of events. In that city the 31st Regiment N.I., without European officers, voluntarily fought their brother Sepoys of the 42nd, and drove them out of the station.

Details of the mutiny at Mhow and Indore, and the massacre at the latter place, where about forty Europeans were cruelly murdered, have been received. Bloodshed might have been prevented if precautions had been taken earlier, as at Saugor and Nagpore; but Colonel Platt, commanding the station, had implicit confidence in the fidelity of his men, and believed them to be quite staunch to the last moment. So infatuated was he in this belief, that he actually left the fort for the purpose of haranguing the men of the 23rd N.I., but paid with his life the penalty of his blindness. Major Harris, commanding the 1st Light Cavalry, and Captain Fagan, Adjutant of the 23rd Native Infantry, were also murdered; but the rest of the officers and ladies took refuge in a fortified square, which was held by Captain Hungerford's battery of Europeans. At Indore, the residency was attacked by Holkar's disaffected troops, joined by the rabble of the city, but Colonel Durand, the resident, and the rest of the officers of his suite, succeeded in making their escape, protected by some faithful companies of the Bheel Corps. Many Europeans were butchered in the city, and among them was Mr. Ross McMahon, a civil engineer, who took a contract for several public works under the Maharajah of Indore. Holkar's mutinous troops, joined by the disaffected regiments from Mhow, after looting the treasury, proceeded on to Gwalior. Holkar has remained firm in his adherence to the British Government, and has not been prevailed on to join the general insurrection. The Bombay movable column, under the command of Brigadier Stuart, is advancing towards Indore; so that we may soon hear of the restoration of tranquillity in Central India.

A plot was discovered on the 30th June last to create an insurrection at Nagpore, but through the precautions taken by the authorities, it proved unsuccessful, and the conspirators were brought to justice. Three native officers, who were convicted of mutiny, were hanged by sentence of court-martial. No disturbance has since taken place, and the province is perfectly tranquil.

In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories the mutinies have been less extensive than was believed. At Jubbulpore the 52nd Native Infantry are still behaving well. "We may now hope," says the Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, "that this part of the country will hold out till the column from Nagpore, now on its way thither, arrives." The same writer has also a gratifying and important statement :—

"Mhow has probably this day (July 30) been reached by the Bombay column from Poonah. Neemuch is occupied by a party of the 83rd Queen's from Nasirabad."

When the mutiny broke out at Gwalior the ladies escaped at the back of the cantonment by the bed of the river. Several officers were killed. It was understood to be the intention of the mutineers to march towards Cawnpore. The fugitives from Indore, and from two or three stations of the late Gwalior Contingent, have for the most part arrived in safety at Hoshungabad, south of the Nerbudda, where the 28th Madras Native Infantry received and housed them. Their sufferings were terrible. Many of them delicate women and children, exposed first to intense heat, then to thirty-six hours' incessant rain, wading rivers up to their shoulders, half starved, half clothed; that they survived at all is a marvel.

The following is a list of officers and their families who arrived at Agra from Gwalior :—

Major Macpherson, Brigadier Ramsay, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Hennessy, son and infant; Mrs. Christian and child; Mrs. Ferris and three children; Captain and Mrs. Meade and two children; Captain and Mrs. Murray and child; Lieutenant and Mrs. Pearson, Lieutenant Smalley, Dr. McKellar, Mr. Sheates, Mrs. Bryant and child; Sergeant Lynch, Artillery; Mr. Martin, Customs; two gentlemen of Electric Telegraph Department; Captain Meade, her Majesty's 8th Foot; and Lieutenant Ryves, 12th Native Infantry.

The following is from one of the Agra volunteers, dated Allyghur, 13th June :—

"We paid off a lot of rascals, about 150, that attacked a village close to this station this morning, leaving a good many of them dead on the field. If we were a little stronger we could punish all the rebels now hereabout." It is reported that Mr. Robertson, the Judge, and Dr. Hay, the Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, and two officers whose names are not mentioned, have been hanged by a Rohilla chief.

THE JHANSI MASSACRE.

In the massacre at Jhansi, in Bundelcund, on the 8th June, most of the European residents perished, the local Mohammedan authorities having, with the aid of the mutinous Sepoys, massacred them with the usual atrocities. There were fifty-five of them in all, including the ladies and children, who were all ruthlessly murdered. A correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman* in the Upper Provinces gives the following account of this massacre, from a written deposition of one present :—

For some time since, the gentlemen were in the habit of passing the nights in the fort, and spending the days at their bungalows. Captain Burgess and his establishment had their tents pitched within the fort, and everything was being put in readiness to retreat into it as soon as there should be occasion to do so, which occurred on the evening of the 4th of June. Some few effected their escape from the place altogether; one gentleman (name unknown) reached Burwa Sangor, when meeting with a native surveyor of the canal establishment, Saheb Rai, he gave him his watch and horse,

and procuring Hindostanee dress, escaped on foot. He was scarcely out of sight, when two Sowars, who were hotly pursuing him, arrived there, and recognizing the horse, took Saheb Rai and the Thanadar prisoners, back to Jhansi, where they were still when last heard of. Lieutenant Turnbull was not so fortunate; not having been able to gain the fort, he climbed a large tree: he had however been seen, and was shot on the tree. From the evening of the 4th, until noon of the 8th, the gentlemen in the fort kept good their position, the ladies assisting them in cooking for them, sending them refreshments, casting bullets, &c. They were fifty-five in number altogether (Europeans), inclusive of the ladies and children, and they began to get very much straitened for want of provisions. Behind all the gates, they had piled high heaps of stones to strengthen them, and kept up so good a defence, that one of the cannon which had been brought too near the gates, was abandoned, and it was only by fixing ropes to it, in the night, that the mutineers were able to regain possession of it. Lieutenant Powys was the first person killed in the fort. The way he met his death was this: Two men, brothers, in Captain Burgess's employ, one was his Jemadar, declared that he would go out. They were told they would be shot down if they attempted it, but they said they might as well be shot, as stay there to be starved, and accordingly commenced undoing the fastenings. One was shot immediately. The other turned on Lieutenant Powys who happened to be near him, and cut him down with his tulwar. This one was directly shot by Captain Burgess. The only other person killed inside the fort, was Captain Burgess himself, who received a bullet in his head, after having, I am told, killed no less than twenty-five with his own hand. All the natives spoke of his great skill as a marksman. The mutineers at last having forced the Ranees to assist them with guns and elephants, succeeded in effecting an entrance at one of the gates, and they promised the gentlemen, that if they laid down their arms and gave themselves up quietly, their lives should be spared. The gentlemen unfortunately listened to their words, and came out. They were tied in a long line between some trees, and after a short consultation, had their heads struck off. Such ladies as had children, had to see them cut in halves before their own turn came. The Sowars, it appears, bore the principal part in all these atrocities. This took place on the afternoon of the 8th of June.

Of the other poor people of the 12th, Kirke is dead, also Mrs. Smalley, Lieutenant Townshend killed, ball through his heart; Mrs. Langdale, dead; Sergeant Major Lucas, dead. Dr. and Mrs. Mawe fell off their horse, their fate uncertain. Lieutenant Barber supposed to be dead.

THE BATTLE OF AGRA.

A gallant action has been fought, which can hardly be called a victory, and yet of which the moral effect has, I think, been considerable. The mutineers from Neemuch had long been known to be marching upon that city; on the 4th of this month they were understood to be within a few miles of the cantonments. The Kotal Contingent (140 horse, 350 foot, and 2 guns) was first ordered out to meet them, probably that it might be got rid of; for there were great doubts as to its fidelity, doubts which were justified by its going over to the rebels *en masse*, as soon as they came in sight. That afternoon, every European in the station, except the troops and some of the militia, moved into the fort. The enemy, 10,000 strong, with eight guns, encamped four miles from the city, on the road to Futtypore Sikri. There they were attacked the next day by a force from the fort, consisting of about half the 3rd Europeans, Captain D'Oyly's battery, and the horse and foot militia. A desperate action ensued, which lasted for three hours. The enemy fell back under the fire of our artillery, and occupied a village in their rear, which was gallantly carried under a galling fire by the 3rd Europeans, while their guns were silenced by ours, but not till Captain D'Oyly had received a mortal wound. There being no cavalry, however, to follow up the success, and ammunition failing, the little force was obliged to retreat, and did so in an orderly manner, though under fire of the enemy. The fort was reached shortly before dusk. Of about 500 men engaged, forty-nine were killed or mortally wounded, and ninety-two wounded less seriously, making a total of 141, a convincing proof of the severity of the action. The mutineers entered the deserted cantonments and utterly destroyed them. But then, instead of sitting down before the fort, as I am inclined to think they might have done, had they not been so gallantly met, they turned off towards Muttra, with the evident intention of joining the rebels in Delhi.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Times*.

Among the officers killed in this action were Major Thomas, Captain D'Oyly, Lieutenants Lamb, Pond, and Fellowes; and of the civil service, Messrs. O'Connor, C. Horn, P. Horn, Carlton, Smith, Jordan, Prendergast, Whiteray, Black, Burdbank, Freeze, Oldfield, and Deedes. Mr. Outram, son of General Outram, was slightly wounded.

It was believed that General Havelock would be enabled to send relief to Agra.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The best summary of the latest news from the camp is given by the *Bombay Correspondent of the Times*. The writer states that the reinforcements which had arrived were one wing of the 8th (King's), one of the 61st, a company of the Foot Artillery, Major Olphert's troop of Horse Artillery, and two guns of a native troop, the 17th Irregular Cavalry (escorting a large ammunition train), the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and the 4th Sikh Infantry.

But the native portion of the troops thus added to the besieging force are not entirely and uniformly trustworthy, brigaded though they are with Europeans. The cavalry regiments of the Punjab force contain many Mussulmans and high-caste Hindus, from Hindostan (Proper) and Rohilkund; while the Bengal Irregular Cavalry regiments are mainly composed of such elements. These men are as a class utterly disloyal, and

their presence with the force in any numbers must be embarrassing.

The force before Delhi is reckoned at three infantry brigades, each about 2,000 strong, commanded by Colonels Showers of the Company's army, Longfield of the 8th, and Jones of the 61st (the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th). Hartley, after bringing the wing of his regiment to Delhi, went to Umballah, to fill the post of brigadier, vacant by the death of Colonel Halifax (from cholera). The cavalry and artillery are also in considerable strength, the field branch of the latter arm especially. But it has not been considered prudent to hazard an assault.

For although an attack would probably be successful, although, that is to say, an entrance would be, with whatever loss, effected by escalade; still the difficulties attendant upon the complete subjugation and occupation of a city nine miles in circumference, containing 150,000 inhabitants mainly hostile to the assailants, and large numbers of armed and disciplined mutineers, are not lightly to be encountered. Let us for the present be content to know that our little force holds in check the great body of the mutineers of the Bengal army; that it will shortly receive further reinforcements of English and Sikh troops from the Punjab; that the enemy, though largely augmented in numbers, have never yet shown themselves outside the walls without being repulsed with heavy loss; that there are internal dissensions among them, and that they must be suffering severely, not only from our shot and shell, but from fever and cholera, while our camp is comparatively healthy.

On the 1st of July, there was observed from the English lines, on the ridge, a large encampment on the further side of the Jumna, and opposite to Delhi. It was the whole body of the Rohilkund mutineers from the three stations of Bareilly, Moradabad, and Shahjehanpoor, four regiments of infantry, one of irregular cavalry, and a battery of artillery. "For two whole days our troops had the mortification of watching the long train of men, guns, horses, and beasts of burden of all kinds (for there was a large treasure with the rebels—say five lacs, 50,000/-, at an average estimate) streaming across the bridge of boats into the city, without the possibility of preventing or in any way annoying them." On the 3rd they came out in force and threatened the right rear of the English position. But, finding our men well prepared, they drew off and marched away several miles to our rear along the Kurnaul road as far as Alipore in the hope of capturing some of our supplies, but were disappointed. General Reed, General Barnard's successor, is reported to be "in feeble health, and may in all likelihood be compelled to relinquish the command." On the 9th there was another sortie. On this occasion the loss of the assailants is estimated in the official accounts telegraphed to Lahore, and those made public, as high as nearly 1,000 killed. Our men buried or burnt 250 of the enemy's dead, and large numbers were removed by themselves into the city. Our loss was considerable, amounting to 212 killed and wounded.

The enemy's practice with shot is generally very good, with shells less so: they are apparently short of regular fuzes, using in their place pieces of bamboo. They have still, and are likely to have as long as their day lasts, plenty of powder. The large magazine contained 10,000 barrels, most of which fell into their hands, though some of it was plundered. The magazine blown up so gallantly by Lieutenant Willoughby contained the small-arm ammunition, 2,500,000 rounds. The mutineers then in Delhi were reckoned at from 11,000 to 12,000 men, and to have formed portions of thirty-one different regiments.

There was a fierce fight on the 14th. Loss of the mutineers greater than ever. Seven of our officers wounded. The *Bombay Times* says:—"The latest intelligence from Delhi is to the 14th inst., when everything remained in the same state as heretofore. An officer in the camp, writing on that date, says, 'We are doing nothing here towards taking Delhi, and are merely defending ourselves against sorties of the enemy. We have parts of five European regiments, but can muster only 2,000 Europeans for any effective attack, large detachments from each regiment having been left to protect Jullunder, Loodianah, Dugshai, Subathoo, Kussowlie, Umballa, Meerut, and Phillour. In fact, small detachments only of each regiment have joined us. The enemy are far superior to us in artillery.'

The Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News* in his account of the siege operation, mentions one or two important facts. It would seem that the ammunition of the rebels was beginning to fail:—

Two mutineers of the 61st N.I., wounded and taken prisoners, affirmed that the Delhi people were in great want of ammunition—a fact that was amply corroborated on a subsequent occasion.

On the 30th General Barnard again went out with a small force and set fire to a number of buildings near the city. Fresh evidence was gathered as to the rebels wanting ammunition, the shells they sent up having fortresses instead of fuses. The advanced pickets succeeded in capturing a man in search of explosive caps, who stated that these necessary articles were worth an anna each, and bullets valued at two annas (3d.).

We learn from one of Colonel Neill's letters that the mutineers in his district had expended their percussion caps, and were converting all their detonators into matchlocks. At Delhi also the small-arms men, for want of ball, were using slugs made of the electric telegraph wire. The following is a curious episode of the siege:—

A large number of soldiers were observed to leave Delhi in some confusion, and fly under a vigorous discharge of grape from the walls. A body then sallied in pursuit of the fugitives, who turned out to be part of the 9th Native Infantry which mutinied at Alleygurh and Etawah. Not knowing where to turn, the unfortunate wretches at last resolved to surrender, and gave themselves up to us on the 4th of July; claiming the pardon allowed them by the strange proclamation issued

long since by Mr. Colvin, the lieutenant-governor of Agra. There is no doubt that these men must be pardoned, in order that England may not be exposed to the accusation of breach of faith.

Major-General Hewitt, commanding the Meerut division of the Bengal army, has been removed from divisional command for "supineness," and Major-General N. Penny, C.B., has been appointed to succeed him. [General Hewitt was in command during the Meerut outbreak, and was the officer that so unaccountably allowed the revolted Sepoys to escape to Delhi, though he had a sufficient European force to crush them.]

It is now known that Neville Chamberlain has joined the force of Sir Henry Barnard at Delhi, with upwards of four thousand men.—*Calcutta Hurkaru*.

THE TRAGEDY AT SEALCOTE.

At this station on the morning of July 9th, the wing of the 9th Light Cavalry and the 46th Native Infantry rose in mutiny. Brigadier Brind, commanding the station, was shot while riding out of his compound. Captain Bishop, of the 46th, was waylaid by a trooper, who brought him from the saddle by a shot from his carbine, and then reloading, fired again and killed him as he lay wounded on the ground. Most of the other officers, though repeatedly fired at, gained the fort in safety. Dr. Graham was driving his daughter thither, in his gig, when a trooper rode up to him and shot him dead. His daughter seized the reins, and drove screaming into the nearest compound with her father's body in her lap. She escaped, as did the family with whom she took refuge, though exposed for hours to the most imminent danger of sudden and violent death. Their hiding-place was good, and was discovered by one only of the mutineers, who met a fitting fate from the barrel of a revolver. The rebels, having sacked the station, rushed off, and three days afterwards had crossed the river Ravee by a ford. There they were attacked by Brigadier Nicholson with the flying column (52nd Light Infantry, 6th Punjab Infantry, and other troops), and driven back across the river with considerable loss of life and the capture of the camp and plunder. For want of cavalry they could not be followed up. Their casualties are estimated at 200 in killed and wounded, and our loss at six men killed and twenty-five wounded. The remainder were attacked and utterly and finally routed by Nicholson on the 15th. Their one gun was taken, some of the mutineers slain, the rest driven into the river, from which those that escaped to the further bank would fall into the hands of the Sikh zemindars, who would show them no mercy.

THE PUNJAB.

In the Punjab the authorities have been busy disarming the few regiments that were still under arms, and the population, in the view of setting free more European troops to operate against Delhi. At Jhelum the 14th Native Infantry offered a determined resistance to the wing of the 24th Regiment sent to take their arms, and were not broken and dispersed until they had killed and wounded some 50 of the Europeans. The 58th Native Infantry was disarmed at Rawul Pindie, after showing fight for a while. The 4th Native Infantry, at Noorpore, immediately gave up their arms when called upon to do so by their commanding officer, unbacked though he was by the presence of a single English soldier. Similar good behaviour attended the disarming of the 10th Light Cavalry at Ferozepore.

GENERAL CORTLANDT AND HIS FLYING COLUMN.

The country to the north and north-east of Delhi seems to have been completely pacified by General van Cortlandt's force. The enemy that general had to contend with seems rather to have consisted of insubordinate robber tribes than of mutineers from Jullunder. They have been successfully defeated by the energy of Lieut. Pearce and others. In the last engagement—the assault of an entrenched camp—the place was stormed, and 200 of the Bhutties killed. Six men on our side were killed and thirty-three wounded. This action decided the fate of Sirsar, and produced an unconditional surrender of the hostile tribe. It was discovered, on entering the town, that it had been completely sacked on the 30th of May by a body of Hurriana Infantry and Irregular Horse under the orders of the petty Nawab of Raneeah, who plundered the treasures and destroyed the property of Europeans and Christians. The Nawab now surrendered, and the whole district between Sirsar and Loodianah was pacified. The revenue was again collected round Sirsar, and a regular course of post organised, which might shortly, it was expected, open a direct route between Lahore and Delhi. On the 8th of July General Van Cortlandt left Sirsar for Ghissar, where Lieut. Pearce arrived before him with 1,500 Behanier Horse, and put everything in order. All the Mussulmans were under orders to surrender their arms. A part of the Sikh levies raised by the general had arrived at Delhi, and the effect of opening up the country in rear of the besieging force was excellent, as supplies began to come in more abundantly and with regularity.

THE MUTINY AT JHELUM.

We suffered a severe loss in the attempt to disarm the mutinous 14th Native Infantry at Jhelum. The force sent from Rawul Pindie to put them down consisted of 247 rank and file of her Majesty's 24th Foot, three guns under Lieutenant Cooke, some Mooltan cavalry levies under Lieutenant Lind, the whole commanded by Colonel Ellice, of her Majesty's 24th. This force marched on to the parade ground at Jhelum on the 7th inst., the 14th Native Infantry having been drawn up to receive them. But the appearance of the British troops suggested to the Sepoys the object of the movement, and they broke

to the cover of their lines, firing, as they went, into our officers and men. The artillery opened on them and the 24th charged into the cantonments, but the cover afforded to the enemy by the houses was so good that we suffered a severe loss before the rebels broke and fled. Colonel Ellice was severely wounded by their bullets, one of which penetrated his chest. Captain Spring was mortally hit, and Lieutenant Streightfield was shot through both legs, losing one of them by subsequent amputation. Lieutenant Chester was shot through the arm. Forty-five men taken prisoners were instantly shot, and twenty-three more, brought in on the 14th, were to be executed also. The mutineers fled to join their comrades of the 55th, in the direction of the passes leading into Cashmere; 150 of these men were seized in the territory of Goolab Singh, and will no doubt be tried and executed.

LOWER BENGAL.

Notwithstanding some partial acts of insubordination in the districts of Bengal, about Dinapore, nothing has occurred to create disturbance of an important nature. Her Majesty's 10th Foot at Dinapore has hitherto acted as a check on the native regiments there, and Huish's battery of European artillery adds not a little to our security in that direction. This small force in fact keeps Bahar quiet, whilst 3,000 Ghoorkas, in whom confidence appears to be felt, have been organised to keep our frontier on the Gogra. An attempt at a riot in Patna proved unsuccessful on the 6th of July, although it cost Dr. Lyell, assistant opium commissioner, his life. Sixty Europeans of her Majesty's 10th, from Dinapore, have been sufficient to restore order here. Mirzapore, deserted by all but the plunderers amongst its own inhabitants, has been restored to order by the energy of a young civil servant from Benares, whose initiation to active life in the district was a combat with six or seven rebellious people, of whom he killed two and wounded the remainder. The Sontal country is quiet.

In the neighbourhood of Benares a tremendous retribution is going on, for we hear that in one day thirty zemindars were hanged.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Dinapore, June 30, by an officer of the 6th Oude Irregular Infantry, who escaped from Fyzabad down the Ganges:—

It was too evident the whole country had risen, and that escape across the country was impossible. After pulling a short way down the river the natives, seeing they could not get at us, ceased their pursuit. We then halted until dark to enable us to pass the forts; often the boatmen told us not to whisper, but to keep down ready for an attack, for we had often to go close in shore, and were determined to fight through if possible. Next morning we had to stay in a creek close by a village called Gola; but before arriving there we were made to put in shore at a large village, where we paid ten rupees to a policeman to let us off. The boatmen said it was no use firing, the rupees would answer much better. Before the policeman put his head into the boat the men told him it was a "yanana," but as soon as he got into the boat and saw five fellows armed to the teeth he was well pleased to take the "dibs," and shouted for us to proceed immediately. The people on shore shouted out for him to rob the boat, but he knew better. At Gola we were so tired that we all fell asleep, and upon my awaking I discovered that all the boatmen and our only servant had run away, taking with them the few rupees we had. However, there was a large village close by, where a native prince and an indigo planter (a Frenchman) resided, so we set off to walk in a blazing hot sun. The prince happened to be one of the few remaining faithful to the British, and the planter seeing the whole country up around him agreed to start, with his wife and family, along with us the following morning. We got the first meal there that we had had for three days, and from that place our diet was spare and bad, and the water extremely dirty. We had a guard of thirty Sepoys from the Rajah to take us to Dinapore. Upon our arrival here we were received most heartily by the officers of the 8th Native Infantry, who do their utmost to make us comfortable. All the ladies were left at Fyzabad under the charge of Rajah Mann Singh, who promised to protect them, but, as he was our prisoner within two days of the mutiny, I doubted his fidelity. I was to have remained with the ladies at Fyzabad, but as my regiment promised to fight I was kept with it, and then sent off with the other officers. Almost all the ladies arrived here last night from Fyzabad in a pitiful condition. They had been robbed of everything at Gorickpore, and only escaped with their lives. They were kept prisoners in a fort on the river for a week, and were almost starved to death. I cannot describe half the miseries they have endured. We seem to have escaped by Providence, as almost every man who started with us from Fyzabad has been either murdered or drowned.

OUTBREAK AT HYDERABAD.

From Hyderabad (Deccan) the capital of the Nizam's dominions, we learn that a serious rising occurred in that city on the 18th July. About 4,000 budmashes, led by 300 Rohillas, marched upon the Residency to demand the release of the Jemadar of the 1st Nizam's Cavalry who had been caught and delivered over to the Resident by Salar Jung. Major Davidson acted with much decision, and opened fire upon the rabble from several guns, which caused them to disperse. Several of the Rohillas and others were killed, and many of them made prisoners by the Nizam's mercenaries. The leader of the Rohillas, who was mortally wounded, was afterwards captured. The city has since remained quiet. To prevent any further outbreaks of the turbulent Rohillas, who are believed to be ripe for sedition, the wing of the 12th Lancers, stationed at Kirkee, has been ordered to Hyderabad, and is now *en route* towards that capital. A field force, consisting of several regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent, under the command of Major W. A. Orr, is being formed on the northern frontier of the Nizam's dominions, and

will act in conjunction with the Bombay movable columns, to put down revolt in Central India.

THE NATIVE PRINCES.

All the intelligence from Central India goes to show that Holkar is staunch though his troops have mutinied. One letter says respecting Scindiah:—"The Maharajah has behaved nobly throughout, and it is thought that even his life now is in imminent danger." The attitude of the Nizam is more doubtful. The following is from Secunderabad, dated 5th July:—

All has been quiet here during the past week. The Nizam emerged from the walls of the city a few days since for the first time; he proceeded to one of the country seats a few miles distant, returning in the evening. Royal salutes being fired by his own people on both occasions. Shumaha ool-Oomrah is, I believe, his chief adviser, and a right good one; he is well affected towards us, he will take good care in company with Salar Jung that the Nizam is not tainted with any evil counsels. The minister most certainly deserves some substantial mark of regard from the British Government, for to him only are we indebted for the hitherto quiet keeping of the city. Wherever disorder has been inclined to raise its head, the Arabs have been slipped, and the instigators apprehended and punished.

The King of Oude has asked permission for the occasional attendance of one of his physicians, as none of them wish to take up their residence in the king's quarters. The Governor-General has consented, but the physician will always be attended by an officer.

The Seikh Sidar Shere Sing has offered his services to Government, stating that he is willing to leave his family as hostages, should any doubt be entertained of his good faith.

We learn from a Calcutta paper that the ex-Ameers of Scinde, Meer Shahdad Khan and Meer Hussan Allie, have expressed their regret to the Supreme Government on hearing that the Sepoys have mutinied, and have offered to serve the Government at the expense of their lives against them.

MUSSULMAN PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation published at Delhi by the mutineers is given by the *Times*' Bombay correspondent:—

To all Hindoos and Mussulmans, Citizens and Servants of Hindostan, the Officers of the Army now at Delhi and Meerut send greeting.

It is well known, that in these days all the English have entertained these evil designs—first, to destroy the religion of the whole Hindoo army, and then to make the people by compulsion Christians. Therefore, we, solely on account of our religion, have combined with the people, and have not spared alive one infidel, and have re-established the Delhi dynasty on these terms, and thus act in obedience to order, and receive double pay. Hundreds of guns, and a large amount of treasure, have fallen into our hands; therefore, it is fitting that whoever of the soldiers and people dislike turning Christians, should unite with one heart, and, acting courageously, not leave the seed of these infidels remaining. For any quantity of supplies delivered to the army, the owners are to take the receipt of the officers: and they will receive double payment from the Imperial Government. Whoever shall, in these times, exhibit cowardice, or credulously believe the promises of those impostors, the English, shall very shortly be put to shame for such a deed; and, rubbing the hands of sorrow, shall receive for their fidelity the reward of Lucknow got. It is further necessary that all Hindoos and Mussulmans unite in this struggle, and, following the instructions of some respectable people, keep themselves secure, so that good order may be maintained, the poorer classes kept contented, and they themselves exalted to rank and dignity; also, that all, so far as it is possible, copy this proclamation, and despatch it everywhere, that all true Hindoos and Mussulmans may be alive and watchful, and fix it in some conspicuous place (but prudently to avoid detection), and strike a blow with the sword before giving circulation to it. The first pay of the soldiers of Delhi will be thirty rupees per month for a trooper, and ten rupees a foot man. Nearly 100,000 men are ready, and there are thirteen flags of the English regiments and above fourteen standards from different parts now raised aloft for our religion, for God, and the conqueror, and it is the intention of Cawnpore to root out the seed of the devil. This is what the army here wish.

MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

Subscription lists had been opened in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Scinde, and the Punjab, and contributions to the relief fund were rapidly accumulating. At Calcutta everything is quiet, and confidence is being restored by the arrival of the troops destined for China. At Madras, where a panic was for some time prevalent, the European community had enrolled themselves as volunteers, and were being organised as a military body. The Hindoo and Mohammedan inhabitants had presented an address to Government, expressive of their attachment to the British rule, and abhorrence of the frightful atrocities committed by the mutineers. In reply, they were thanked for their sentiments of loyalty, which they were requested to make generally known. The Bombay presidency, though sometimes disturbed by unnecessary panics, was in a state of perfect tranquillity. At Ahmedabad, about seven troopers of the Guzerat Irregular Horse attempted to raise the standard of revolt, but they were promptly pursued by the Commandant, Captain Taylor, who shot two of them, and took the rest prisoners. They were tried and condemned, and were likely to expiate their crime on the gallows. An *emeute* occurred at Punderpoor, a sacred town near Sholapoor, in which the Mamludar, or native magistrate, was killed, but this has led to no serious result. Another movable column of troops, under the command of Brigadier C. Steuart, of the 14th Light Dragoons, had been formed for service in the Deccan, in order to protect our territories from the mutineers. A crowded meeting, attended by all classes of the inhabitants of Bombay, was held in

the Town Hall on the 20th July, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the disturbances in the Upper Provinces. The contributions to this fund already amount to rupees 33,508. The rains, which had long been holding off in a most remarkable manner, had set in at last.

The Gagging Act is still in force in Calcutta. Civil and military men, merchants, traders, planters, and, though last not least, the missionaries (says the *Englishman*), are united in condemning this most impolitic act. The *Friend of India* has received another warning from the Governor-General in Council. It is a most scandalous proceeding, says our correspondent, and has aroused great dissatisfaction. All for what—because it hoped that in 100 years hence there would be "a respected government and a Christian population." Those were the obnoxious expressions.

REINFORCEMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

The *Bombay Times* says:—The 5th Fusiliers, from the Mauritius, arrived in the Simoom; and the Himalaya, with her Majesty's 90th Regiment on board, had anchored in the Hooghly. The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—"We are informed that about 2,500 men will be sent from the China expedition to Calcutta, and a detachment is also expected from Ceylon. Transports are about to be despatched, and steamers have been sent to the Cape for troops, and in the meantime some Madras regiments are coming to Bengal."

Preparations are being made at Bombay to receive her Majesty's 37th, expected from the Mauritius. Orders have been issued to recall all the remaining troops from Bushire. We are to keep Narrack, and no more.

The Bombay Fusiliers have reached Lahore, setting free the 81st for service before Delhi. Madras troops are going up to Calcutta, whence two steamers have been sent for them. Large levies of Sikhs are being made in the Punjab, and also in the Hansi and Hissar districts, now quite tranquillised by General von Cortlandt. Burmah is all safe, having no Bengal troops in it now but six companies of the 25th, if indeed they have not ere this left for Calcutta.

In a speech delivered at the Town-hall of Bombay, on the occasion of a meeting for the purpose of subscribing a fund for the relief of the sufferers by this rebellion, Lord Elphinstone stated that Sir John Lawrence was organising a force 35,000 levies in the Upper Provinces, which would be ready at no remote period. Such a force, recruited amongst the Sikhs, is likely to be of the utmost service in our present dearth of men.

THE LOSS OF THE TRANSIT.

At length the mystery respecting this ill-fated vessel is cleared up. She was lost in the Straits of Banca within 100 miles of Singapore, by striking upon a rock or coral reef, distant four miles from the shore, at nine o'clock in the morning, and went down in less than two hours. The troops on board and crew were saved, as also part of the military armament. On reaching the shore tents were placed for the accommodation of the people, who succeeded in reaching the Island of Banca in the ship's boats. They were being sent to Singapore, from whence the troops would be sent on to Calcutta. She had on board about 800 officers and men belonging to the 59th and 90th Regiments, and left Spithead on the 7th of April. Her destruction will involve a loss of 100,000L She was about four years old.

NANA SAHIB OF BITHOOR.

Forty years ago, when Bajee Rao, the last Peishwa or Sovereign of Poonah, was overthrown, and his dominions annexed to the British presidency of Bombay, a retreat was marked out for him at Bithoor, on the Ganges, twelve miles from Cawnpore. There he passed the remainder of his life in splendid ease, receiving a magnificent income from the Government, which had been driven, by his own faithlessness, to dethrone him. Childless himself, he adopted, after the Hindoo fashion, the son of a man obscure in position, but of his own nation and caste, a Mahratta Brahmin, and requested the British Government to recognise the adoption with its consequences as to succession. The request was refused, and when the old man died in 1851, his life estate lapsed to the Government. The adopted son continued to reside at Bithoor in the possession of considerable wealth (derived I suppose from the Peishwa's savings), and was known as Nana Sahib of Bithoor. Doubtless he did not allow the recollection of his supposed wrongs to slumber. It seems highly probable that he was implicated from the first in the mutiny of the Cawnpore garrison; it is certain at least that he placed himself at the head of the mutineers, and drew to him the disaffected from all the neighbouring districts. He was first brought prominently into notice in connection with the fugitives from Futtyghur, who, according to a story never yet contradicted, and probably only too true, were captured by him while dropping down the Ganges in boats, dragged ashore, and butchered upon the parade ground at Cawnpore.—*Times Bombay Correspondent.* [The same writer doubts the correctness of the details given of the slaughter of General Wheeler and his little band, but that Nana Sahib ordered and carried out a general massacre of the prisoners who, whether by surrender or capture, had fallen into his hands, is unquestionable.] "We cling," he says, "to the hope that the story is untrue which devotes the women of the force to a yet direr fate than sudden and violent dissolution, which avers that the miscreant disposed of them to his men by open sale in the Cawnpore Bazaar." The *Daily News' Bombay correspondent* says:—

A reference to Indian history will show you the treachery of Bajee Rao, his unceasing effort to subvert our

government in the Deccan, and his hatred to everything British. England generously gave him Bithoor, and eighty lacs of rupees yearly, and allowed him to keep a small park of artillery. These privileges were partly extended to Nana Sahib, who was deprived of the pension of 80,000 rupees. He seems to have inherited all the williness of a genuine Brahmin. He professed delight in English society, invited English officers to shooting parties at Bithoor, and concealed under these appearances of friendship a deadly hatred, and more than usual ferocity.

SIR H. LAWRENCE.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following information respecting this lamented officer:—

It ought to be made known, to the credit of the brave Sir Henry Lawrence, who has fallen in the defence of the kingdom of Oude, committed by the Government to his charge, and of the lives of his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen shut in at Lucknow, that he was on the point of returning to this country, when he was requested by the Indian Government to take the Chief Commissionership in Oude; and that, notwithstanding his medical advisers had told him that if he remained in India his life would not be worth two years' purchase, he was willing, for the good of his country, to remain at his post and die.

You will agree with me that such men are ornaments to the military profession, and bring honour in life and in death to their country.

Will you allow me to add that any of your readers who may be inclined to attribute this horrible mutiny to the zeal of the missionary, or to what they think the indiscretion of the Indian Government in repressing some of the most oppressive of the prescriptive laws of Brahminism, should bear in memory that a man like Sir Henry Lawrence, who knew India thoroughly, and bore a high repute for soundness of judgment, was a warm friend to missionary effort, and that the opinions of such a man are borne out by the fact that this is not a popular, but a military insurrection, which goes far to disprove the theory, that the people of India have been rendered hostile by either Christian aggression or Governmental enactments; while the additional fact that the Sepoys are firing at us the unhallowed cartridges without a single qualm of conscience proves how little religious enthusiasm was really connected with their disgraceful uprising against the benefactors whose bread they were eating, and upon whose salt they had sworn fidelity?

THE BLOWING UP OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT DELHI.

A most interesting narration officially communicated to Government by Lieut. Forrest gives accurate details of this heroic exploit. This officer, it appears, shared with Lieut. Willoughby the honours of this brave deed. On the morning of the rebellion these two officers and Sir C. Metcalfe were in the arsenal when they heard of the treachery of the native Sepoys, and they took instant measures to check their advance upon the arsenal. Sir C. Metcalfe, who had gone out to see the extent of the movement, did not return. Lieutenant Forrest closed and blocked up the gates, placing two six-pounder guns doubly loaded with grape under conductor Crow and Sergeant Stewart, so as to command the entrance. Two more six-pounders were placed in a similar position in front of the inside of the magazine gate, protected by a row of *chevaux de frise*. For further defence two six-pounders were trained to command either the gate or the small bastion in its vicinity, other guns being so arranged as to increase the strength of the position generally. These preparations had hardly been concluded when a body of mutineers appeared, and called on the defenders to open the gates. On their refusal, scaling ladders furnished by the King of Delhi were brought up, and the rebels got on the walls and poured on to the arsenal. The guns now opened and took effect with immense precision on the ranks of the enemy. Four rounds were fired from each of the guns, Conductors Buckley and Scully distinguished themselves in serving the pieces rapidly, the mutineers being by this time some hundreds in number, increasing in force and keeping up a quick discharge of musketry. A train had been laid by Lieutenant Willoughby to the magazine; and the decisive moment soon approached, Lieutenant Forrest being wounded in the hand and one of the conductors shot through the arm. The signal was given to fire the train, which was done coolly by Conductor Scully. The effect was terrific; the magazine blew up with a tremendous crash, the wall being blown out flat to the ground. The explosion killed upwards of a thousand of the mutineers, and enabled Lieutenants Willoughby, Forrest, and more than half the European defenders of the place, to fly together, blackened and singed, to the Lahore gate, from whence Lieutenant Forrest escaped in safety to Meerut. Lieutenant Willoughby was less fortunate, and is now said to have been killed on his way to Umballa.

OFFICIAL INCOMPETENCE.

Jung Bahadoor has written a letter to a friend of his at Darjeeling, saying that at the urgent request of Lord Canning he despatched 3,000 men—cavalry and infantry—to the relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore: but after they had passed through the Terai he got a despatch from his lordship, requesting him to withhold the troops, as the crisis had passed. They were accordingly marched back to the capital of Nepaul, sore-footed and weary. A few days after comes another despatch from the same able functionary urging him to send them forward again. Jung asks in his letter, "How can you English expect to rule India with such governors?" And he is right, and the sooner they are replaced the better. Had these troops not been recalled, Cawnpore and Lucknow would have been saved, the brave Sir Hugh Wheeler and Sir Henry Lawrence alive, and our six hundred slaughtered men, women, and children spared to us. Surely the people of England will see to these things.

The horrors of this outbreak are beyond description or belief—women ravished and then scalped, or their breasts cut off. One poor girl of the refugees now here had to witness the revolting murder of her father, and then she and her mother were made to drink his blood. We have a poor lady here, the wife of an officer, who has been deprived of her ears and nose, while her child is without toes or fingers. Children have been torn asunder by the legs, and even worse horrors perpetrated on them. Sudden murder has been the only mercy dealt out to Europeans. How wretched must that system of government be which, having its civil and military officers all over the country, could yet give us no notice of so deep-spread and completely organised a rebellion as this proves itself to be! There can be no doubt that for years past this conspiracy has been hatching, and it is stated here, and believed, that more than one officer has brought to the notice of the Government the fact of evil influences being at work among the Sepoys. The reply has been a snub. For your Indian secretaries are of the class called Heaven-born, and will take no advice. Even now they will not admit the danger, though they fear it. It is a lamentable fact that Lord Canning is quite unequal to the occasion, while those on whom he relies are equally incompetent.—*Letter from Calcutta.*

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.
(From *Thacker's Overland News*.)

The following list of the vessels which have sailed from England with reinforcements of troops for India since the news of the Sepoy mutinies reached home we give again complete up to the present time, and corrected from the most reliable sources:—

Sailed.	Ship.	Destina-tion.	Troops	Corps.
June 18	Areta	Calcutta	214	E. I. Co.'s
July 1	Bucephalus	Do.	221	35th Regt.
—	Barham	Do.	131	Rifle Brigade
—	Medina	Do.	279	60th Regt.
—	Ulysses	Do.	318	88th Regt.
—	Ellenborough	Do.	252	35th & 60th Regt.
—	Adelaide	Do.	250	E. I. Co.'s
—	Prince Arthur	Do.	290	E. I. Co.'s
—	Cressey	Do.	228	5th and 53d Regt.
—	Sir George Seymour	Do.	252	7th Regt.
—	Surrey	Do.	369	88th Regt.
—	Calabar	Do.	229	88th Regt.
—	Cambodia	Do.	219	8th & 88th Regt.
—	Castile Eden	Kurrachee	206	27th, 52d, and 88th Regts.
—	Ramillies	Do.	223	7th Regt.
—	Roman Emperor	Do.	239	27th, 61st, & 87th Regts.
—	Seringapatam	Do.	236	7th Regt.
—	Bombay	Do.	367	24th & 70th Regts.
—	Albura	Do.	237	27th & 51st Regts.
—	Owen Glendower	Do.	337	7th Regt.
—	Sutlej	Calcutta	280	3d Bat. Rifle Brig.
—	Alnwick Castle	Madras	422	19th Regt.
—	William Hammond	Calcutta	233	29th, 53d, & 60th Regts.
—	Merchantman	Do.	351	19th Regt.
—	Octavia	Do.	276	32d & 75th Regts.
—	Blenheim	Do.	336	2d Dragoons.
—	Aliquis	Do.	402	3d Bat. Rifle Brig.
—	Monarch	Do.	300	8th, 10th, 32d, 35th and 60th Regts.
—	Robert Lowe (s.)	Do.	416	1st Regt.
—	Whirlwind	Do.	351	19th & 42d Regts.
Aug.	Louisiana	Do.	573	38th & 79th Regts.
—	Carthage	Do.	212	38th Regt.
—	Scotland (s.)	Do.	200	Artillery
—	Defiance	Do.	419	1st & 60th Regts.
—	United Kingdom (s.)	Do.	403	38th & Rifle Brig.
—	John Bell (s.)	Do.	210	38th Regiment
—	Golden Fleece (s.)	Do.	815	34th & 42d Regts.
—	Victoria (s.)	Do.	408	Artl. & 42d Regt.
—	Liverpool	Do.	900	60th Regt.
—	Lady Jocelyn (s.)	Do.	206	54th, Artl. & Rifles
—	James Baines	Do.	996	97th & 42d Regts.
—	Champion of the Seas	Do.	996	20th & 42d Regts.
—	Sarah Sands (s.)	Do.	900	54th Regt.
—	Lady Jocelyn (s.)	Do.	760	54th, Artillery, & Rifle Brigade
—	Genghis Khan	Do.	128	64th & 86th Regts.
—	Agamemnon	Do.	155	10th & 54th Regts.
—	Imperador (s.)	Ceylon	529	Royal Marines
—	Warrior Queen	Calcutta	450	Artillery
—	Imperatriz (s.)	Ceylon	539	Royal Marines
—	Victoria (s.)	Calcutta	527	Artillery
—	Sydney (s.)	Do.	440	Artillery
—	Australian (s.)	Do.	304	42d Regt.
—	Candia (s.)	Do.	672	19th, 20th, 34th, 97
—	Adelaide (s.)	Ceylon	478	Royal Marines
—	Sarah Sands (s.)	Calcutta	366	54th Regt.
—	Sedgemoor	Bombay	305	64th, 75th, 83d, 86
—	City of Manchester (s.)	Calcutta	520	King's Drag. Grds.

VESSELS NOW EMBARKING TROOPS.

Ship.	Destina-tion.	Troops	Corps.
*Chersonese (s.)	Calcutta	800	44th Regt.
Queen of the South (s.)	Do.	750	66th & 72d Regts.
*Harisila	Do.	280	73d Regt.
*Alipore	Do.	218	Artillery
Lightning	Do.	678	8th Hussars and King's Drag. Grds.
Athlete	Bombay	192	Artillery.

* Sailed since.

[From the *Times* of yesterday.]

The Army Estimates for the present year provided for the maintenance in India of 24 regiments of infantry and four regiments of cavalry, comprising in the aggregate about 30,000 Europeans of all ranks. The actual numbers in India at the period of the outbreak were, we believe, something short of this amount; but, in addition to the Queen's troops the Company itself maintained nine strong battalions of Europeans—three for each Presidency—on its own military establishments. Altogether, therefore, there might perhaps have been about 40,000 British soldiers in India at the commencement of the mutinies, and of this force a very large proportion, probably not less than one-half, was stationed in the Presidency of Bengal. The lion's share, however, in

the distribution fell to the single province of the Punjab. . . . It is probable that the whole European force stationed in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal Proper in the spring of the present year did not exceed some 5,000 or 6,000 men.

Let us now look in the first place, to what has been done by Lord Canning and the authorities of the other Presidencies. Since the terrible character of the mutiny was decided Lord Canning has collected at Calcutta, and despatched to the points where aid was most required, the 29th, 35th, and 84th Regiments, and the Fusiliers from Madras and Burmah; the 64th, the 78th, and the Bombay Fusiliers, from Bombay; the 5th, from the Mauritius; and a wing of the 37th, with some Royal Artillery, from Ceylon. He has succeeded in intercepting from China, or will have done so as soon as the shipwreck of the *Transit* can be remedied, the 23rd, the 82nd, the 90th, and the 93rd. A steam flotilla has also been despatched to the Cape for such reinforcements as can be spared; and it will be hard indeed if three strong and seasoned battalions at the least are not transferred from the eastern frontier of that colony to the plains of Hindostan. All these efforts, it will be observed, and all these performances are entirely independent of what, for the relief of our countrymen and the honour of our arms, we have been doing at home. The amount of this work we now proceed to show.

It was on Saturday, the 27th of June, that the curt and scarcely credible communications of the telegraph first announced to the country that the mutiny of the Bengal Army had assumed the characteristics now but too well known. On Wednesday, the 1st of July, the stream of reinforcements from these shores to Calcutta set steadily out, and from that hour to the present it has flowed on so continuously and with so sustained and even accelerated a current that we scarcely know where to look for any similar example. On a single day in July—the 21st—six vessels left these coasts, conveying 1,700 troops; and the whole number of ships despatched during that month was 29—all but two for every successive day. The month which terminated yesterday witnessed redoubled efforts, as the energies of the country rose promptly to the level of the exigencies which each mail announced. In the aggregate, we despatched to the East in July about 9,000 troops; in August we sent upwards of 15,000, and in ships of greater size and swiftness than before. In the 29 vessels departing during July there was only a single steamer; in the 28 which followed in August there were no fewer than 17. Those readers—and there will doubtless be many—whose interests will carry them through the details of these statistics, will find the information very intelligibly tabulated in another column of our impression this morning.

Some 25,000 soldiers, it will be seen, have left England for India since the 1st of July last, irrespectively of all those reinforcements which have been assembled at Calcutta from other parts of our Eastern dominions, or drawn from our other colonies or expeditions. If it is remembered that these efforts have been made with a peace establishment, and immediately after a considerable reduction of our military resources, the result, we think, will assume an aspect by no means unsatisfactory, and will show how very effective a counterpoise will shortly be provided for those mutinous battalions whose successive treasons we yesterday catalogued. When the first keel of this fleet enters the waters of the Hooghly our anxieties for the safety of our countrymen will be approaching their close, for the torrent of steel will then be setting in with an unbroken and irresistible flood. If, indeed, between sixty and seventy days may possibly suffice, under favourable conditions, to carry a good ship from Portsmouth to Calcutta, the desired hour must even now be at hand; for since the *Bucephalus* and *Barham* led the van of the squadron two clear months have elapsed this very morning. We do not anticipate on our own territory of India any such losses as those in the Crimea. Our troops have hitherto supported the climate, even under trying service, with an impunity that some time ago would have been thought incredible, and the hot season is already passing away. Still, common sense calls for unremitting exertion, and with inexhaustible resources and a unanimous nation, the work of Government should be easy. They have not been wanting to their task. Fifteen thousand men of the militia will be immediately called out, and fifteen second battalions of the line will be formed in the stead of the regiments which have embarked for India. Those regiments, moreover, which are either at home or on colonial service will be raised from 840 to 1,000 men each as soon as the progress of recruiting permits. An additional force of Artillery will also be sent to India, so that there may be no doubt of our supremacy in that most essential arm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Major-General Thomas Reed, C.B., who was appointed to the command of the troops before Delhi on the death of General Barnard, is an officer of experience, and has seen much service. He entered the army in 1813, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. Since he has commanded a division of the Bengal army he has participated in several important engagements. In 1846 Major-General Reed commanded a brigade of the army of the Sutlej, and was wounded and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Ferozeshah. A medal was conferred upon him for his bravery on this occasion.

The following regiments, most of which were sent on foreign service during the war with Russia, are again to be immediately embodied: Berks, East Kent, 4th Lancashire, Oxford, 2nd Stafford, Wilts,

and 1st West York. Which of the Irish regiments are to be embodied will be decided by the Lord-Lieutenant.

The Governor-General in a proclamation dated the 10th of July, offers a reward of fifty rupees for the apprehension of mutineers, deserters, and of those who incite to mutiny and desertion if the offenders have arms in their hands, and of thirty rupees if without arms. Those who deliver up arms and other property belonging to Government, will be rewarded in proportion to the value of such property.

Among the unfortunate victims who were massacred at Sealcote, we observe the name of the Rev. T. Hunter, a missionary of the Church of Scotland, who, with his wife and child, are reported to have been killed.

The Bombay Government is looking out to get at the other end of a string of which one extremity is discovered. The mooloo or high priest of the Mussulmen at Poonah has been arrested for treasonable correspondence with somebody at Belgaum. That somebody remains to be caught. The authorities are silent, but wary and vigilant.

As I am credibly informed, more than one woman, while sailing down the Ganges, threw herself into the river, preferring the calamity of death to the chance of falling alive into the hands of the mutineers.—*Times Correspondent.*

The sum of 20,000 rupees was forwarded by the Lord Mayor to the Governor-General by Thursday's mail as a first instalment resulting from the meeting at the Mansion House for the relief of our suffering countrymen in India.

A native of Delhi who was present at the time of the mutiny, and left that city some days afterwards, states that Mr. Taylor, the Principal of the College, attempted to escape disguised as a native, but was detected and massacred. He was an Eurasian gentleman of considerable ability, and much respected by all who knew him. Two of the European masters took refuge in the magazine, which adjoins the college, and are believed to have perished in the explosion. The college was utterly destroyed, and its valuable library consumed for fuel.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

One European regiment lost 250 men in the advance from Calcutta to Allahabad, without meeting a single enemy.—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

"General D'Orgoni," writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, "has arrived at Marseilles from Paris, and is about to embark for Cairo. I regard this as a highly important piece of news. I have not the least doubt that this Frenchman (whose real name, you are aware, is Girodon, D'Orgoni being an anagram) will be found at the head of the insurgents of Delhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Burmese war, and he openly boasts that he has devoted his life to the destruction of British power in India.

The gallant Colonel Neill saved Benares with a force comprising 240 men, seven officers, and three guns, and lost only two killed and nine wounded!

At Setapoor were killed Colonel Birch, the Christians, and Gavins, Snell, and Bax.

Col. Neill at Allahabad recovered a great part of the stolen property and furniture by issuing a proclamation in which severe punishment was awarded to all persons found in possession of it.

The monsoon, which usually commences in June, was this year unusually light, and allowed our troops to move on the disaffected districts north and east of Poonah. But now that the rains are falling in earnest and the rivers filling, military operations must be impeded or partially stopped.

Sir Henry Barnard is admitted on all hands to have had many of the first qualities for command, his energy and spirit being as remarkable as his great hardness and cheerful demeanour. Unfortunately he was unacquainted with the languages and many of the peculiarities of Indian armies, and is said to have been too dependent in consequence on the advice of others, which imparted a slight wavering character to his military tactics. It is difficult to ascertain whether General Reed is the man required for such a service as is now imperative before Delhi.—*Daily News Bombay Correspondent.*

The dearth of soldiers available for duty at Calcutta has suggested the formation of a brigade of seamen from the East India Company's navy in the Hooghly, who now man the guns of Fort William.

Orders have been issued by Lord Canning, putting a stop to all public works, whilst at Madras the public works staff has been reduced by one stroke of the pen from 1,000 to 500. The same measure is about to be adopted at Bombay and Madras.

A native militia regiment for Madras is to be enlisted forthwith, and to include men of every caste.

The cholera is raging, we hear, all over the hills from Almorah to Cashmere, along the Ganges, the Jumna, the Tonse, the Eabar, the Sutlej, &c.; whole villages have been deserted in the interior, people preferring to die in the jungles.—*Lahore Paper.*

The Governor-General has put an end to the effect of Mr. Colvin's pardoning proclamation by another, in which he declares that the right of pardon rests on him and him only.

In the course of a fortnight the people of Calcutta and its neighbourhood put down over 8,000 for the immediate relief of the sufferers arriving in Calcutta from the disturbed districts.

that a mercantile house in Calcutta has actually sold a thousand Minié rifles to the natives, and that no attempt has been made by the local Government to check the sale, which is still proceeding. This intelligence comes from a highly respectable firm in Calcutta, and may be relied on."

The Count de Persigny has subscribed 100*l.* for the relief of the sufferers in India. Five thousand pounds have been already received by the Mansion House Committee. Under the presidency of the Lady Mayoress, several ladies have formed themselves into district committees for the purpose of collecting funds for the sufferers—namely, Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mrs. Prideaux, and Miss Leifchild, for Winstead; Mrs. Edmund Pelly, for Whip's-cross; Mrs. H. Ford Barclay, for Walthamstow; Mrs. Buxton, for Leytonstone; and Mrs. Wire, for Lewisham.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT A BULL FIGHT.
The cruel spectacle of a bull-fight, which the Court seems bent upon nationalising in France, has been again enacted. On Sunday afternoon week, near Bayonne, a considerable crowd of elegantly dressed women filled at an early hour the vast tribunes. The King of Wurtemberg and suite arrived at a quarter to four. The Empress, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess d'Albe, and by the members of her suite, took her seat in the Imperial box at four. Two bulls were killed after the usual struggle, and amidst the applause of the spectators. Just as a third was about to be let loose into the arena a storm, accompanied by violent rain, broke over the place. A number of spectators placed in the open galleries to the right and left of the musicians' box, which was covered in, rushed to the latter in order to obtain protection from the storm; but their weight speedily proved too great for the timber work, which gave way carrying with it several of the spectators. Five individuals were wounded, but only one severely, namely a Spanish mule driver; several others were more or less bruised. The Empress, after having ascertained that the wounded men had received every attention, left the Imperial box and returned to Biarritz. In consequence of this accident, orders were given by the municipal authorities to close the proceedings. A portion of the public did not at first comprehend the significance of this measure, and evinced loud signs of dissatisfaction, but in the end retired peaceably.

ITALY.

The Pope entered Florence on the 18th August, with much pomp and military ceremonial. He blessed the crowd from the balcony of the Pitti Palace, and admitted a host of dignitaries to kiss his feet. In the evening there were official illuminations. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives a by no means flattering account of the visit, and mentions at the outset one rather ominous incident: "There was a great concourse of people, high and low, to enjoy the privilege of kissing his foot; but the ceremony was attended with rather an unpleasant result; one poor old woman became quite hysterical, fastened likewise on his hand, and nearly bit off his finger. He bore it with extreme good-nature." He proceeds to say that as far as his ocular and auricular testimony went, the state of the matter was the following:—

The dense crowds looked on, as he passed through them, in a calm—I should almost say—a melancholy silence. Had they been assisting at the funeral of the Pontiff, instead of his entry, the silence could not have been more profound. Every few paces a contadina rushed a little in front of the crowd, and stared with her large, black, wondering eyes. Perhaps one man in twenty gravely and respectfully took off his hat. As to genuflexion, that was out of the question. So it was all down the Via San Leopoldo. When the carriages reached the Piazza San Marco, the square of Savonarola (where the canon law, represented by a park of artillery, was in great force), I turned away my head, and looked no more. . . . In short, if the intention of the journey was to revive the Catholic spirit of the Italian population, it has been, in plain language, a *fiasco*. So far from being cordially welcomed, ninety-nine people in a hundred express the wish that his travels may take the direction of Jericho. Of course, this must be chiefly understood of the younger, as opposed to the older generation, and to urban as distinguished from rural communities. Yesterday, I heard an old woman say to a child of some five or six years, "He is a God on earth," and the reply of the child to the aged dame—she might have been her grandmother, was, "He is an imbecile!" A happy promise for the Catholicity of the rising generation.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* says that the Pope's reception was, on the whole, very cold. On the 21st his Holiness gave his benediction from a balcony of the Pitti Palace to the Tuscan army drawn up on the square below. He afterwards set out for Prato and Pistola, and returned to Florence the same day about dinner time. The Pope arrived at Leghorn on the 25th. It is believed that a deputation of priests was proceeding from Piedmont to greet his Holiness, but the Turin Government prevented their departure.

The *Post* correspondent states that the Pope refused to meet the King of Naples to consult with him on measures for their mutual protection. The King then begged his Holiness at least to visit him and confirm his daughter. Pius IX. at once assented; but on his arrival, found the young lady had got a toothache, and her mother was necessarily in attendance upon her, so that, much to his chagrin, he was doomed to an unwilling *tête à tête* with his Majesty.

The *Débats* contains the following: "For some

days past, several foreign journals have announced the approaching rupture of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Turin and Naples. We think we can affirm that such a rupture has never been imminent, and that the incident alluded to has been completely arranged to the satisfaction of the two Cabinets. The note of M. Caraffa, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Naples, addressed to the Sardinian minister at Naples, was withdrawn on the observations, as just as moderate, of Count de Cavour."

An order of the day issued by the Austrian Government reduces the army of Italy to the extent of 20,000 men. This reduction will be carried out after the grand reviews in the autumn.

The *Opinione* of Turin gives an account of the reception at Genoa of the splendid piece of ordnance sent by the citizens of Boston to the people of Piedmont, for the walls of Alessandria. Gen. Durando, commandant of the division of Genoa, and the civic authorities, proceeded in state to the gates of the port, where the gun was solemnly delivered to them.

AMERICA.

In New York city, Mrs. Cunningham has been committed for trial on the charge of conspiracy to pass off another person's child as the offspring of herself and the late Dr. Harvey Burdell, whose widow she claims to be. On proceeding to her house the officer found her still in bed, keeping up the imposture. Captain Dilks told her, that all applications in her favour having been denied, she must prepare to go to prison. She requested permission to dress herself. The officers quitted the room to allow her the necessary privacy, leaving her daughter. Mrs. Cunningham, however, refused to "stir a peg," as the officers phrased it, and she had to be carried down stairs upon a mattress, and so placed in the carriage. She kept up the character of her assumed situation with great adroitness. She was dressed in black, and wore a thick veil; she was wrapped in shawls, as if in the last stage of sickness. She often moaned, but did not attempt to move, not even by a wave of the hand. The crowd in the street had barely time to gather around the carriage before it was driven away, but they sent after her a parting salute of "There goes the woman that murdered Burdell." "Where is my darling baby?" At the prison she was lifted out of the carriage and borne to the matron's room, where she—so those said who took her in—shamed insensibility, and was laid prostrate on the floor. Her forehead was bathed with vinegar and water, her daughter Helen, who had accompanied her, assisting the attendants. Helen thought her mother had really fainted, and cried bitterly. Immediately she reached her cell she went to bed, and began to groan. "If," says a New York paper, "she really suffered no pain, she would make no bad actress—she simulates suffering so respectably." The real mother of the child, Mrs. Anderson, and the infant itself, were actually on exhibition at Barnum's Museum, whence they were removed from the lying-in ward.

The Southern Commercial Convention, assembled at Knoxville, have adopted resolutions calling upon the Government to withdraw the squadron from the coast of Africa and to fortify the harbours of Mobile, and Port Royal, South Carolina.

General Walker was collecting a fund to enable him to form another expedition to Nicaragua. The steamship *Tennessee* had arrived at New York with 260 deserters from Walker's army. The poor men were in a most wretched plight and were subsisting on public charity. They had published a manifesto, imputing bloodthirsty tyranny, incapacity, profligacy, and knavery to Walker.

General Lane is said to have announced in a recent speech that there was already an organisation of 11,000 men in Kansas to protect the polls at the October election, and the number would be increased to 25,000.

The advices from California report that new discoveries of "placer claims" and quartz veins were constantly being made in all parts of the mining districts. The Republican and Democratic Conventions for the nomination of state officers had been held. The former passed resolutions deprecating the introduction of slavery on the Pacific coast, declaring the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories, and urging the necessity of a speedy construction of the Pacific railroad.

Turbulence reigned in Utah, where bitter dissensions were thinning the ranks of the Mormons. A San Francisco paper states that the open and avowed murder of obnoxious persons was advocated in the public assemblies. Brigham Young, with his expedition, was away in the north.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th and the city of Mexico to the 3rd inst. state that President Comonfort had been unanimously re-elected.

Advices from Havannah to the 10th, report that a Spanish cruiser had captured a slaver off the island. The run on the banks had subsided. The commercial crisis is attributed to the Credit Mobilier system. For the last year new banking and other companies were incessantly announced, and in some cases the shares approached 120 premium. The break-up has now become general, and to uphold the credit even of the principal establishment in the island—the Spanish Bank—the merchants were obliged to come forward with a personal guarantee to the extent of 1,500,000*l.*

The revolution in Peru is not yet over, nor does there appear any prospect of a speedy termination.

PERSIA.

The *Pays*, professing to speak on good private information, says that the reason given by a foreign

journal for the non-evacuation of Herat, viz., that the Sirdar Murad Mirza had refused to give up, is incorrect. The Sirdar had merely informed his Government officially that the Afghan chief to whom Herat was to be surrendered was not in a condition to take possession of it, he having been for several months closely hemmed in at Kandahar by Afghan tribes with whom he is at war. These facts are, the *Pays* says, perfectly well known to everybody at Teheran, and also to General Jacob, commanding the English forces in Afghanistan. At the latest dates there was a change in the situation, an arrangement having been made to put an end to the strife between the different tribes, and orders having been sent from Teheran for the restitution of Herat.

CHINA.

Lord Elgin and suite arrived at Hong Kong in her Majesty's steamer *Shannon*, Captain William Peel, on the 2nd of July. His lordship landed officially on the 6th inst., and the following day held a *levée*, when an address signed by the community was presented to him. As far as his lordship has expressed himself as to the policy that is to guide his acts in relation with China, it is as follows, in reply to the address of the Hong Kong merchants:—

That no settlement of our present difficulties will be satisfactory which shall fail to teach the Cantonese a wholesome respect for the obligation of their own Government in its relations with independent Powers, and for the laws of hospitality towards strangers who resort to their shores for peaceful purposes of trade.

You refer in language of much force and justice to the difficulties which beset the mission on which I am entering. I am not insensible to those difficulties. But knowing as I do that the Government which I serve is pursuing no selfish objects, that we may count on the cordial sympathy and active co-operation of other great and generous nations, interested with ourselves in the spread of commerce and the extension of civilisation—knowing, moreover, the valour and discipline of the forces, both military and naval, which under able and experienced commanders, are prepared, if need be to support the honour of our country's flag, I see no reason to doubt that, by prudence and patience, moderation and firmness, they may be overcome.

His lordship was to proceed north immediately. Her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, with Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, her Majesty's steamers *Pearl* and *Hornet*, and small steamer *Coromandel*, also form part of the expedition.

Late accounts from the Canton river report nothing of importance. The boats of her Majesty's steamer *Esk* took a private junk in one of the creeks, but we regret to say not without some casualties to our men.

There had been serious disturbances again at Ningpo between the Cantonese and the Portuguese sailors, the former assisted by some foreigners. The Portuguese consulate had been sacked.

At Foochow confirmatory reports had been received respecting the injury sustained by the tea plant from not being thoroughly picked. The decrease in shipments of tea from China to the 30th of June was 27,550,000 lbs.

AUSTRALIA.

The advices received by the steamer *European* are from Melbourne to July 25, and from Sydney to July 20. The commercial accounts are not unsatisfactory. At Melbourne, the stocks of goods on the gold fields were believed to have been brought within moderate compass, and there was an expectation of an active trade in October, supposing the arrivals in the interval to be not excessive. The gold receipts to date (25th of June) had been 4,210,676*l.*, against 5,273,912*l.* in the corresponding period of 1856, showing a falling off of 1,063,236*l.*, attributed to scarcity of water. The prospects of the yield from the quartz reefs are very promising. Not only have new lodes of great richness been opened up, but the superior power and capacity of the machinery now available to the mining population enable them to bring more of their raw material into immediate conversion. The number of machines driven by steam power is increasing weekly, and the aggregate horse-power reaches an amount that few people would have estimated it at.

The proceedings of the colonial Legislature had demonstrated the strength of the Ministry and the pertinacity of the opposition. The Government Land Bill was read a second time on the 20th of June. It is highly favourable to the squatters and injurious to small capitalists who desire to occupy land. "If it pass in its present state (says the *Times*' correspondent) no labouring man who has the least ambition to become a small farmer should be advised to come to this country, even though his passage be paid." We record elsewhere the abolition of the 30,000*l.* grant "in aid of religion." On the 3rd of June, Mr. Ebden, the new treasurer, made his financial statement—Revenue for the year, 4,102,425*l.* 1s. 10d.; expenditure, 4,086,443*l.* 7s. 7d.; leaving an estimated balance available for the service of next year of 15,081*l.* 14s. 3d.

"Within a few months (says the *Times*' correspondent) about a million and a half of capital has been proposed to be raised by new projects—payable by instalments. The Hobson's Bay Railway Company propose to raise 150,000*l.* additional capital. A company to extend the line from St. Kilda to Brighton requires 125,000*l.*; another railway, to Brighton via Richmond, Prahran, and East St. Kilda, 300,000*l.*; a new bank, on the mutual principle, 500,000*l.*; a new insurance company, 200,000*l.*; the calls of the Colonial Bank of Australasia, 100,000*l.*; an omnibus company, 100,000*l.* Here we have nearly 1,500,000*l.*, irrespective of the demand of the Government for capital to carry on the several projected lines."

A census of the population was taken on the night

of the 29th of March. The following is the result with a comparative statement:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females. to 100 Males.	Per centage.
Census of 1854 . . .	155,876	80,900	236,776	51.9	
Census of 1857 . . .	258,116	145,403	403,519	56.3	

It will be seen that between 1854 and 1857 the total population increased from 236,776 to 403,519 being an increase of seventy per cent. in three years. In 1854 there were very few Chinese in the colony; now there are 40,000, all males. If we deduct these from the males, the population of European race will be 218,116 males and 145,403 females, or 66.6 females to every 100 males.

Land still sells in Melbourne at enormous prices, and rents in the best business parts are extravagant. As much as £18/- per foot frontage has been paid for land in Collins-street with only almost worthless buildings on it.

A Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily News* has furnished this account of the real cause of Lady Barkly's lamented death.

You will have heard of the melancholy death of Lady Barkly. She had been too short a time here to be much known, but everybody who had met her was delighted with her engaging manners and ladylike courtesy, a striking contrast both in her case and that of Sir Henry Barkly with the habitual hauteur of our previous "great personages." The cause of poor Lady Barkly's death has been carefully hushed up, and from an amiable motive. It has never been alluded to in any of the journals here, but I see no reason why you should not know it. Lady Barkly was very fond of driving her own pony phaeton, sometimes with a groom riding behind, but sometimes, I think, without any attendant. She drove well. We all admired her elegant ease and simplicity of style. One day she was driving up the slope of the Princesbridge, just as one of the St. Kilda omnibuses was coming down. The harness was in a very shameful condition, and suddenly the reins broke. Lady Barkly perceived this, and saw the unmanageable vehicle coming down the slope, swerving from side to side. She did not know what to do, but hoping the driver might yet be able to avoid her, she kept her proper side. The omnibus, however, came in contact with her phaeton, which was overturned in an instant. Lady Barkly was taken up almost fainting. The driver was speedily seized, and next day brought up to the police-court; but her ladyship declined to allow any one to appear against him, saying simply, "It was an accident." Had all this been known, not only the driver, but probably the proprietor of that line of omnibuses, would have been ruined. Not a word, therefore, was said about it, by request, I take it for granted, of her ladyship. In a week or ten days after this, Lady Barkly was delivered of a son, and died in a few days; the child following her also in a fortnight. She was buried in the cemetery, in a spot indicated by herself; the funeral being at an early hour of the morning, and quite private, at her own request.

From Sydney Messrs. Prost, Kehler, and Co. state that the import markets had assumed a more healthy tone, chiefly from the assumption that the advices of the previous months will have checked the recklessness of the consignments from Europe. Most articles of produce were very high, and wool had been delayed from coming forward by heavy inundations in the interior. The contract for a monthly steam service *via* Panama had been provisionally agreed to with the agent of the Royal Mail Company. It is to be for seven years; the Government of New South Wales are to pay the whole of the required subsidy of £6,000/-, and the Home Government are to be requested to negotiate the details on behalf of the colony. By this line Sydney will enjoy the advantage of being the first Australian port of arrival and the last of departure.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Marquis of Dalhousie has gone to Malta for the winter.

Ferukh Khan, the Persian Envoy, has returned to Paris, after a long excursion in the provinces.

Queen Maria Christina is expected at Biarritz: there are reports that she will return to Spain during her daughter's accouchement.

The Emperor of the French has presented 70,000 francs to the widow of Mr. Morey, an American who was shot dead by a sentry for looking out of a prison window in Paris.

A telegraphic line has been established between Biarritz and Chalon, by this means the Empress will be hourly—if necessary—in communication with the Emperor.

A considerable portion of Magdeburg (Prussia) has been destroyed by fire. The railway bridge and the military storehouses have fallen, it is said, a prey to the flames.

The Emperor Alexander is expected at Berlin about the 5th of September, to be present with the King of Prussia at the military manoeuvres which are then to take place. The Emperor, during his stay at Berlin, will reside at the Russian embassy.

The rich field of coal discovered some time since at Sadong, in Sarawak, will be made available for the use of her Majesty's troops and steamers in that quarter of the world by Christmas next. The quality of the coal is reported as very good and its quantity almost inexhaustible.

A Prussian newspaper propagated the rumour that the King of Holland is disposed to make to Prussia a cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, now under his sway. It will be recollected that the relations between the King and his Luxembourg subjects have not lately been very agreeable. The Grand Duchy forms one of the German confederation of little kingdoms, and its capital, a federal fortress, is governed by Prussian troops.

It is understood that Bishop Blomfield has left about £5,000/- behind him.

MR. LAYARD ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To console Mr. Layard for his defeat at Aylesbury his friends there purchased a service of plate for him; and on Thursday he went down to the borough and received it from the hands of Mr. Acton Tindal and Mr. Phillips, his proposer and seconder at the late election. Mr. Layard made a considerable oration on the occasion, embracing many topics of interest,—the duties of a member to his constituents, the results of the general election, the Chinese and Persian wars, and the Indian mutiny. Some passages of his speech contain telling personalities bearing on Indian policy.

Well, you have now to restore the whole Indian army; who is to do it?—Mr. Smith, of Cannon-row. You have to reform the whole civil administration of India; who is to do it?—Mr. Smith, of Cannon-row. You have to introduce a system of government to reconcile opposite races and hostile religions; who is to do it?—Mr. Smith, of Cannon-row. (Loud laughter.) We want a man of genius, a Wellesley or a Clive; and whom have we?—Mr. Smith, of Cannon-row. And who is Mr. Smith? Mr. Vernon Smith he is called; he is proud of the name of Vernon. (Laughter.) He is a most excellent person, one of the yellow-glove men of the Administration, and one who, no doubt, in all that concerns personal appearance, is an ornament to the Government; but he is not the man to refund the Indian empire, and that is what we have to do. I remember saying, "It is of no use merely passing votes of censure; unless you punish those who do wrong, you nothing." I was told in the House of Commons, "What a bloodthirsty fellow you are! you want to cut all our heads off!" Well, so I would cut their heads off. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) A man in this town who takes the life of one individual is tried for his life and hanged; and is the man who causes the loss of thousands of lives to escape scot-free?

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.
GENERAL HAVELOCK'S MOVEMENTS
IN OUDE.

The *Times* of this morning contains a very interesting letter from its Calcutta correspondent, giving authentic details of the Cawnpore massacre and of the defence of Lucknow. In Wheeler's difficult position, notwithstanding that in the first fortnight he lost about one-third of his force, his heart never failed him. Sally after sally did he make, and always drove the enemy before him. "Had not there been so great a crowd of ladies under his charge, he could with ease have cut his way to Allahabad." On the 26th of June he came out with his half-starved band, charged the enemy, and drove them from their position; but he had no cavalry. The enemy had been joined by a second regiment from Oude, and the two coming upon his flanks just as he drove the infantry before him—coming with a proportion of 12 to 1, compelled him to fight his way back. He himself was mortally wounded, and lost many men in this action. Then came the "advantageous" capitulation:—

Our poor, miserable, half-starved countrymen were conducted faithfully enough to the boats—officers, men, women, and children—and pushed off into the stream in full confidence in the good faith of these devils, but they had scarcely done so when, on a signal given by the Nana himself, guns were opened upon them from the bank, and out of the forty boats they embarked in some were sunk, others set on fire, and the rest pushed over to the Oude side, where cavalry in waiting for them, in their eagerness to slay the Kaffirs (infidels), rode their horses belly deep into the river to meet the boats and cut and hack at our unhappy countrymen and women, who vainly tried to escape. One boat, however, actually did manage to run the terrible gauntlet successfully, and got ten miles down the river, but they were pursued, overtaken, captured, and brought back in triumph to the barracks, where the men were all shot, and the women reserved for a worse fate.

The bodies of the remnants of the Cawnpore garrison were found in a well in the Assembly-rooms compound, bearing upon them marks of the most indecent and inhuman treatment it is possible to conceive. The writer says that the sally from Lucknow, in which Sir H. Lawrence was mortally wounded, was against his own judgment, and yielding to the entreaties of some of the civilians who were with him in the fort. One consequence of this unsuccessful sortie was that he had to abandon a great part of his defences, give up the city of Lucknow to the insurgents, and confine his efforts to the preservation of the Residency. The possibility of such a catastrophe had been foreseen, and that place had been strongly fortified. Major Banks, who has succeeded Sir Henry in a political capacity, writes that he is prepared to hold out for six weeks. This was written on the 8th instant. General Havelock had but 1,600 Europeans to face 20,000 men, and to get to Lucknow he would have to cross the Ganges. In that case Nana Sahib could immediately reoccupy Cawnpore with his 6,000 or 7,000 men. It is plain, then, that General Havelock could not advance into Oude so long as the Nana remained with his force lying on his flank intact at Bhitoor, only six miles distant from Cawnpore, which, however, was strongly fortified. Havelock, says the writer, "is not the man to hesitate."

TAVISTOCK ELECTION.

Notice was received on Saturday of Mr. Byng's resignation for this borough. The same mail which brought the resignation brought with it the writ for another election, and a candidate in the person of Mr. Arthur Russell, a relative of his grace the Duke of Bedford. The gentleman called a meeting at the Ball-room, the same evening, to explain his political opinions, which he read, as also an address which he

was about to publish. It appeared that the meeting was not inclined to support Mr. Russell, and a requisition was drawn up inviting Sir W. Clay to become a candidate. A gentleman deputed by the electors was despatched to fetch him. His grace the Duke of Bedford has intimated by letter that he does not wish the electors to support Mr. Russell, if not in accordance with their views, which certainly he is not. Mr. Cox, the barrister, is also spoken of on the Tory side.—*Daily News*.

We understand that Sir W. Clay has declined to become a candidate, and that applications to Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Layard have also proved unsuccessful. The names of other gentlemen, including Mr. Miall, have been mentioned, but it is as yet uncertain whether the seat will be contested. Great dissatisfaction, however, exists at the Duke of Bedford's nomination. On this subject the *Daily News* of this morning says:—

By the terms of a sort of bargain said to have been come to between the electors of Tavistock and his Grace of Bedford, they have been graciously permitted without molestation to do what the law enjoins as regards one member, and he is permitted, without protest or murmur, to do what the law forbids as regards the other. Thus Tavistock rejoices in one representative and one appointee. It is the people's own fault if they choose an incompetent or undeserving person for their member; but do what they may, prefer whom they please, trust whom they will, they cannot influence in the least degree the inscrutable counsels of Woburn. The Duke of Bedford may impose upon them whom he will; and an intelligent, freedom-loving, and perfectly uncorrupted body of electors find themselves apparently too few to assert successfully the full measure of their undoubted rights. In the present instance the exercise of ducal authority seems to be characterised by no other purpose than that of maintaining the arbitrary principle of nomination pure and simple. Had his grace thought fit he might have used the occasion to bring into Parliament some man of talent who had never been there before, or some man of distinction who had been displaced at the last dissolution. Nothing of the kind is contemplated. A nephew utterly unknown in the political world is the chosen individual whom irresponsible privilege delighteth to honour. It is difficult to understand an act so gratuitously provocative of bitter ridicule and reproach. The electors of Middlesex, without one dissentient voice, adopt a near relative of the House of Bedford as their freely chosen representative, and in the very same week, if not on the very same day, the noble head of that house marks his sense of the compliment by throwing the seat for Tavistock to a young gentleman who has done, and said, and written nothing that anybody ever heard of as even a presentable portrait to public fame.

The nomination takes place to-morrow Thursday, and the polling on the following day.

Messrs. Charles Dickens and A. Smith report this morning the result of the performances "in remembrance of the late Douglas Jerrold." On behalf of the committee it is said:—

They have considered their personal responsibility a sufficient refutation of any untrue and preposterous statements that have obtained circulation, as to property asserted to have been left by Mr. Jerrold; and they now merely add that unless they had thoroughly known, and beyond all doubt, assured themselves that their exertions were needed by the dearest objects of Mr. Jerrold's love, those exertions would never have been heard of.

The audited accounts show that the various performances, readings, and lectures, have realised, after the payment of all expenses, a clear profit of £2,000. This sum is to be expended in the purchase (through trustees) of a Government annuity for Mrs. Jerrold and her unmarried daughter, with remainder to the survivor.

A subscription has already been opened in the Stock Exchange for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. The well-known liberality of the members of this institution encourages a hope that the subscriptions will reach a substantial total, notwithstanding the thin attendance at the present season. One gentleman has already put down his name for the handsome donation of £100. We hope to see the example of the Stock Exchange followed without delay in all the other leading City circles. Let it be remembered that assistance, to be of real value, must be given promptly.—*Daily News*.

On Friday afternoon the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached the anniversary sermon in behalf of the day schools at Tollesbury Baptist Chapel, of which his father has for some years been the minister. After the service a large party partook of tea in a booth erected near the chapel, when a painful sensation was excited amongst the company, by Mrs. Sharpe, wife of one of the deacons, being taken in a fit, to which she was subject, and dying in five minutes.

The Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Bremhill, near Chippenham, will be the new chaplain to the House of Commons, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., Rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone, who has held the appointment nine years.

The *Moniteur* announces that diplomatic relations were resumed on the 29th ult. between the Porte and the Four Powers.

The *Pays* announces that a conference was held at Hong Kong on the 7th July, between Lord Elgin, Rear-Admiral Seymour, General Ashburnham, and Rear-Admiral Guérin, who commands the French squadron.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The show of both old and new English wheat here to-day was very moderate. On the whole, the demand ruled steady, at Monday's decline in value. Fine Foreign wheat was held at very full prices; but the inquiry for it was by no means active. Inferior samples met a slow sale. We had only a limited sale for barley, at late rates. The malt trade was heavy, and prices were barely supported. Supply of oats was moderate, and trade ruled steady, at full currencies. Beans, peas, and flour unaltered in value. The top price of the latter was 50s per 250 lbs.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CASE OF MR. H. J. DOOGOOD.—Mr. H. R. Ellington, of Watling-street, writes to us as follows in reference to the above :—" Will you allow me to direct the attention of your readers to this distressing case? The more so, because I fear that some who called at my counting-house, during my recent absence from town, may have been unable to satisfy themselves as to its genuineness. I have cheerfully given my mite, and shall be glad to know that many others are doing the same."

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

SUMMARY.

A careful study of the news by the last Indian mail, though it intensifies our admiration of the gallantry of our troops and the skill and daring of their leaders, leaves room for much anxiety. It is a mingled catalogue of gains and losses; but amid the many vicissitudes of the deadly contest, it is clear that on the whole we are beginning to recover our hold on India, and to re-establish the prestige of the British name. Three things are greatly in our favour in the unequal struggle—the setting in in earnest of the rainy season which will prevent the concentration of the rebel Sepoys, the scarcity on their part of percussion caps and other needful articles for carrying on hostilities, and the continued loyalty of the Bombay and Madras armies. As we near the time when the first detachment of the formidable force despatched from our shores will have reached India, our hopes become more vivid and substantial. It now appears that the reinforcements sent out are to be still further augmented by 6,000 additional troops, which it is calculated will raise the total European forces in India to 80,000 men—an army amply sufficient to crush the revolt and considerably exceeding the aid considered necessary by the Governor-General.

That method and organisation which the insurgent Sepoys have so greatly lacked, and thereby lost the advantages attending overwhelming numbers, is visible in the distribution of the scanty British force that still holds its ground in India. Allahabad, on the Ganges, is the rendezvous of all the troops arriving at Calcutta, and the base of operations for the formidable force already collected under Colonel Neill to be employed in reconquering Oude and the adjacent territory. Delhi is of course the head-quarters of our troops in the north-west, and our camp not only supplies men to carry on the siege, but sends flying detachments to protect out-lying stations. The army of the Deccan, composed chiefly of Bombay troops, with Berar for a base, is drawing a cordon round the disaffected states of Indore and Gwalior, whose rajahs are favourable to us, though their contingents have revolted. But unhappily the Nerbudda, now overflowed, rolls between us and these disaffected states.

On the first of these great lines of operation Brigadier-General Havelock has advanced with his small force. It was a progress best described by the celebrated Caesarian motto. Thrice he defeated the ferocious Nana Sahib—who, in the first instance, attacked him at the close of a wearisome march—cleared the road to Cawnpore, and retook that city. But he arrived too late to relieve Sir Hugh Wheeler and his gallant European troops, who, pressed by famine, their leader mortally wounded, made terms with the faithless rebel, which he immediately broke. Sir Hugh and

all his companions were brutally slaughtered and the weaker portion of the prisoners reserved for a worse fate. It was believed that General Havelock would without delay advance to the relief of the garrison of Lucknow, which were bravely defending their position in spite of the loss of their leader, Sir H. Lawrence. Though that city is only fifty miles distant from Cawnpore it is to be recollect that it contains a population of 300,000 inhabitants altogether hostile to us, that the British force did not exceed 1,800, that Nana Sahib was in the rear with 5,000 men, and that the disciplined troops of the enemy in Oude may be reckoned at not less than 20,000.

The battle of Agra is one of those episodes that exhibit the dauntless heroism of Englishmen in the face of overwhelming numbers, and at the same time the strength of the rebels. In that desperate engagement our countrymen lost one-third of their small force, and were unable to prevent the city of Agra falling a sacrifice to the flames, though they had the satisfaction of seeing some 5,000 insurgents retreat before 350 Europeans. No progress is making in the siege of Delhi—in fact, the British camp is virtually besieged. While we receive reinforcement by driblets whole battalions arrive to swell the force of the enemy, who is thus able to keep up incessant and harassing sorties and may soon be in a position to threaten seriously both Meerut and Agra. General Barnard has fallen a victim to over-fatigue, and is succeeded by General Reed, a man of less energy, and already well nigh exhausted by his exertions.

While our troops are gallantly keeping the rebels at bay in the widely-scattered stations of Central and Northern India crowds of fugitives, who are happy to have escaped with their lives, flock into Calcutta in a state of complete destitution. The inhabitants of that city have nobly done their part by raising in the space of a fortnight not less than 8,000/- for the relief of the sufferers from the disturbed districts. The appeal which has also been made to English liberality will, we are sure, be promptly and heartily responded to. Who that has read in his own quiet home the terrible narratives of massacres, losses and escapes, will not hasten to share in mitigating the sufferings of his countrymen and women who have been visited by this terrible calamity?

In addition to full details of the latest news from our Eastern dependency, we publish elsewhere extracts of letters from the Revs. A. F. Lacroix and James Kennedy to the Secretaries of the London Missionary Society containing much gloomy information, and confirming the unfavourable intelligence received by the last mail. So general is the feeling of insecurity that Benares in spite of the arrivals of English troops, was so unsafe that many of the European inhabitants were leaving. Under these circumstances, the directors of the London Missionary Society recommend that, where practicable, attention should be called to the condition of our countrymen in the East during the ensuing Sabbath, "and that the Missionary Prayer Meeting on Monday evening, the 7th inst., should be set apart for special supplications on behalf of India."

From Hong Kong, another scene of (suspended) strife in Asia, we hear of the arrival of Lord Elgin, her Majesty's plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin. Deprived of troops intended

to support his demands, our representative does not deem it prudent to attack Canton, though the *Times* correspondent avers that that populous city might be taken by the English force there in six hours. Lord Elgin will proceed northward with an adequate squadron to the mouth of the Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands, and will then require the Emperor to recognise or to repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton.

If the Court of Pekin repudiate Yeh and pay compensation for past injuries, and give security against their recurrence—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter or a disposition be shown to entangle the ambassador in questions of ceremonial, Lord Elgin will declare war and thus relieve the relations of the two Powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason.

Such is the policy to be pursued by his Excellency as sketched by the *Times* correspondent. It is plain however that beyond the 1,500 additional marines despatched a few days ago, Lord Elgin will not receive any further reinforcements, or be able to occupy Canton. Though Sir John Bowring could not wait ere he avenged the so-called Arrow outrage, the Home Government are in no haste to follow his example.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday with a quietude seldom equalled. On the whole the session has been rather a ministerial success; consequently none of the Opposition chiefs were present on Friday to swell the train of the fortunate Premier. Instead of lengthened orations and cutting sarcasms on the failures of the ses-

sion, the last days of Parliament were spent in small conversations. Lord Palmerston was able to dismiss the Legislature in a royal speech, which neatly recounted the result of Parliamentary labours and gave great prominence to the Indian crisis. The almost daily Cabinet Councils, since the prorogation, indicate that ministers are not disposed to neglect their duties at this exigency, even for the sake of necessary relaxation.

Were not our space exhausted, in consequence of the pressure and absorbing interest of the news from our great Eastern dependency, we might comment upon other striking events of the week; among which may be included Mr. Macaulay's elevation to the House of Peers, Mr. Layard's speech on the Indian mutinies, the prospect of an abundant harvest throughout the world, the disclosures at the meeting of Surrey Garden proprietors, and the successful meeting of the British Association at Dublin. Middlesex, Greenwich, Oldham, and Tavistock are about to choose new members. In the first three good reformers are likely to fill the vacant seats; in the case of Tavistock Mr. A. Russell, the Duke of Bedford's nephew, has met with so little favour, as to open the door for the possible return of a tried Liberal in place of a ducal nominee of unknown merit.

MISSIONARIES AND MUTINEERS.

IT is too soon to think of ascertaining with definiteness or accuracy the cause, or causes, of that great calamity which is desolating so large a part of our Indian empire, and is filling with sorrow and dismay every English heart. But whatever else may prove to be the mainspring of the mighty mischief, there is an accumulation of proof that no share of the responsibility rests on the heads of missionaries, or of the upholders of missions. Lord Ellenborough doubtless thought that his assumed familiarity with Indian affairs would secure full credence at home for his anti-missionary statements, and possibly supposed that he was anticipating an expression of public opinion in India itself. The English people, however, are no longer willing to lend an ear to disparaging slanders such as those to which Sydney Smith gave currency in the *Edinburgh Review*, and now we learn that "up to this time, at least, neither the Government, nor the press, nor the public, and not even the natives of India have accused the missionaries of being the cause of the outbreak."

This is the testimony of the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, writing from Calcutta on the 4th of July, he, at the same time, expressing his growing conviction, that, "it is a purely political movement—a last struggle of the Mohammedan power to regain the ascendancy in this country." If it be objected, that such expressions of opinion are worthless, as coming from those on whom suspicion rests, we will turn to another quarter, and extract from a striking letter from "An Old Indian" writing from Calcutta as late as the 20th July, and to whose communication the *Times* gives significant prominence, what will surely serve to dispose of flippant denunciations of the "ill-regulated zeal of the missionaries"—whether coming from the hero of the Somnauth Gates, or from Indian letters to be found, here and there, in the columns of English journals.

A few days ago, a Kulin Brahmin—one of the astute of his race, whom I have known for the last quarter of a century—called on me. "Have you noticed," asked he, "what Lord Ellenborough has been saying in the House of Lords about the cause of the Sepoy mutinies?" "Yes, I have," was the curt reply. "Did you ever," added he abruptly, and with emphasis,—"Did you ever see such nonsense? Why, there is not a sensible native in all India but will see through it and laugh at it, while the disaffected will be sure to employ it as a handle for exciting, among the ignorant, fresh fears and alarms."

There is no surer sign, in the estimation of this "shrewd Brahmin," that our rulers are ignorant of the feelings of the Indian millions whom they rule, than that such a notion should be entertained. For, quoth he, the people do not care how many instructors of our religion may be working peaceably among them, nor who subscribes, or how much is subscribed for carrying on the work, so long as no compulsory means are employed, but all are left to follow their own convictions. Further, this Brahminical censor of our Christian Lord Ellenboroughs, went on to say :

There is another point on which our rulers seem to be utterly mistaken. It is this, the great mass of the Hindoo population have no intelligent persuasion as to the principles of their own religion. It is with them a matter of immemorial tradition, mythological legend, outward form and ceremony, civil and social usage. Their life is made up of a ceaseless round of rites, forms, and customs, all, in their estimation, more or less sacred. Were the Government by law—that is, practically by force—to abolish any long-established rite, form, or custom; were it, for example, to order the *porta* (or sacred Brahminical thread) to be worn on the right, instead of the left shoulder, or the *dhoote* (a piece of cloth round the waist) to be differently tied, or the marriage of mere infants to be declared illegal, or the marriage ceremony to be per-

formed on unlucky days, such interference would create a far more intense sensation and alarm than any amount of voluntary subscriptions for the peaceful establishment of Christian schools or preaching bungalows in every district or village throughout the land.

This "Old Indian" pertinently asks, "though almost all parts of India have now been pervaded by itinerants, who ever hears of a Christian missionary being hooted, insulted, or pelted with mud and stones, as George Whitfield often was in civilised and nominally Christian England? Yea, rather, is there a missionary of note in India, from Schwartz downwards, who cannot point to the kindly reception he has met with in the palaces of Zemindars and Rajahs, and the amicable religious discussion to which he has there been invited?" We may go yet further, and ask, where is the evidence furnished by the outbreak itself that its object was to put down missionary proselytism? Is it mission stations, and missionaries, that have first felt the force of this barbaric storm? On the contrary, while a few of the missionaries have been among the fallen, they have been but victims of an indiscriminate slaughter, while the rest of the devoted missionary band have been mercifully spared and have been able in patience to possess their souls.

The fact that this is a military revolt is, indeed, conclusive evidence that we must look elsewhere than to missionary activities for that which has occasioned it. For with the army missionaries have done nothing. Over Mussulman and Sepoy they have been able to exert no influence, while any attempt to shift the responsibility on "missionary colonels" will be ridiculous in the estimation of all who reflect on the general character of our military officers, and on the unfavourable nature of military associations for any systematic spiritualising efforts.

That religious considerations have had no place among the disturbing elements which have caused this upheaving of Indian society is more than we affirm. On the contrary, religious feelings and fears have been appealed to, as a part of a deep political design.

It is (says the writer in the *Times*) an undoubted fact that the instigators of the present rebellion were several months ago industriously propagating over all India the wicked delusion that the *British Government* was bent on interfering with the caste of the natives, and forcibly proselytising them to the Christian faith. But to what evidence was the appeal made in support of so malicious a fiction? To the proceedings of missionary societies? No, never. To the Governor-General's subscriptions to charitable or religious societies? No, never. To what, then! Solely to acts of the Governor-General in council, such as that of Lord William Bentinck in abolishing the rite of suttee, or that of Lord Dalhousie in altering the law of inheritance so as to secure liberty of conscience; to acts of the recently constituted Legislative Council, such as that which has removed the illegality of widow marriage; or, lastly, to acts of the military authorities, such as the introduction of the use of a cartridge supposed to contain the caste-breaking ingredients of cow's fat and hog's lard.

What, then, we have to deal with is a political conspiracy, in which Mohammedans are the conspirators and Hindoos the cats-paws. For years have the Mohammedans of India been sighing for a restoration of the old *régime*, and, for a whole century, as we are assured, have "daily prayers been offered in the mosques throughout India for the House of Timur and the re-establishment of the King of Delhi on the throne of his ancestors." Strange, and seemingly portentous, as appears this junction of two hostile sects against both British rule and our common Christianity, can such a union long continue, or be enabled to withstand the unity of British power? And, on the assumption of a coming victory, are we—abandoning ourselves to a spirit of bloodthirsty vengeance—to deliver over to indiscriminate massacre the whole Sepoy population, regardless of the cunning by which they have been duped, the ignorance and fanaticism which has been so skilfully wrought upon, and, it must be added, the wrongs of which, at the best, they and their fellow-countrymen may undoubtedly complain?

Christianity demands something more than this: our ability to retain India will be dependent on something more. Rather—to quote the eloquent passage with which the "Old Indian" perorates his letter—

Let the British Government assume a more consistent and dignified position than heretofore on the all-important subject of religion. Wholly withdrawing its direct countenance and support from all Hindoo and Mohammedan shrines, let it, after the noble and fearless example of General Hearsey, so deservedly eulogised by Lord Ellenborough, openly and frankly avow its own belief in Christianity, while it proclaims anew the unchangeableness of its policy of neutrality or non-interference with every other faith. Such a candid avowal, coupled with such a proclamation, would help to dissipate the spell of mystery and delusion which its past ignoring or virtual repudiation of the Christian religion has tended to throw over the universal mind of India, filling it with the strangest suspicions, gloomiest fears, and most sinister apprehensions; in a word, let us see honesty and disinterested kindness, manly firmness, and unimpeached fidelity, strong common sense and Anglo-Saxon energy, rise to their proper ascendancy in this sorely distracted land; and out of the soil that has been savagely drenched with the blood of massacred British matrons, maidens, and children will yet spring forth the

stateliest monuments of a glorious consolidated British dominion.

And have we, as individuals, no grave duties imposed upon us by this emergency? No humane Englishman, no reflective Christian, will be at a loss for a reply. For many a month to come our best energies must be engaged in watching, and in stimulating, or checking our Government in the adoption of remedial measures; and now, while we wait, and pray, for news of successes by the army which has left our shores, we, who are in the lap of home luxury and repose, may well contribute without stint of our pecuniary resources; that miserable fugitives may be clothed and sheltered, and the horrors of civil war may be mitigated by substantial tokens of our sympathy and our faithfulness.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with India has become a matter of national concern. Two years ago a company was formed for laying down a submarine cable in the Red Sea, but as the Home Government and the East India Company threw cold water on the project, it was laid aside. Had it been carried out the military revolt in India would in all probability have been averted; or if not, the troops now being sent out might have been despatched three months earlier. What dreadful massacres and outrages upon men, women, and children, that have spread grief and mourning over the length and breadth of the land, might thus have been spared! But two years ago, alas! Leadenhall-street and Cannon-row had no desire to facilitate communication with our Eastern empire, did their utmost to frustrate inquiry into the condition-of-India question, and evinced far more anxiety to thwart the inquisitiveness of the India Reform Association, than to bring our great dependency under the wholesome influence of public opinion in England. Unable, however, to remain quiescent, encouragement was given to a visionary enterprise for constructing a railway and telegraph *vid* the Euphrates, which even the Turkish Government would not sanction, because of its impracticable nature. The telegraph *vid* the Red Sea was buried by the Foreign Office, and of course abandoned.

At length stern events have aroused the official mind from its apathy. A telegraph to India has no sooner become an urgent necessity, than the means of constructing it are found to be ready at hand. Lord Palmerston's Government gave up the pet scheme of a Euphrates scheme, and are now willing to support a line *vid* the Red Sea. One half of the great project is to be forthwith commenced. From Alexandria to Aden, our own settlement at the outlet of the Red Sea, is a distance of something less than 1,500 miles. The Atlantic Telegraph Company having decided not to renew their attempt to connect England with the United States this year, their cable is disposable for the Red Sea route. With a 2,000 miles cable already made, and well adapted for the purpose, the Red Sea Telegraph Company hold out the prospect of being able to establish telegraph communication between Alexandria and Aden, almost as soon as the troops now leaving our shores can reach Delhi. Of course the cable now on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* would have to be sent round the Cape, and, if all went well, might be laid down and in operation by the end of the year. This would bring us within a week's distance from Calcutta. The completion of the remaining portion of the line, that from Aden to Kurrachee, a port on the Indus, will require four additional months. The distance from Alexandria to Suez is 240 miles; from Suez to Aden and from Aden to Kurrachee, the length of the cable required will be no less than 4,163 miles, divided into sections, none of which are to exceed 500 miles in length. The expenses of the whole undertaking from Alexandria to Kurrachee, with a liberal allowance for contingencies, is estimated as being at the most 700,000. With regard to the communication between Alexandria and the continent of Europe, as there are several agencies in the Mediterranean now employed in plans for completing it, the company think there is little doubt that it will be perfected by the time that the line from Alexandria to Kurrachee is in readiness; but if these expectations should not be realised, they express their willingness to lay down a cable between Alexandria and the Dardanelles—a distance of 800 miles.

Such is the feasible project now before the public for ensuring telegraphic communication with our Indian empire. An enterprise of this nature cannot be carried out without official aid, which the East India Company are willing to give, subject to the approval of the Board of Control. The reply of Lord Palmerston to a question put to him before the prorogation of Parliament seems to imply that Government will not withhold their sanction to the arrangement. "With regard to the line by the Isthmus of Suez and down the Red Sea, and so across to

Kurrachee," he said, "there is a private company, I believe, that contemplates such an arrangement, and as far as it may be in the power of the Government, without the assistance of Parliament to aid them to make use of that line, we shall be glad to give them all the assistance in our power." We may, therefore, look upon a telegraph to India almost as a *fait accompli*.

But even now delays may occur, through the apathy of the Treasury. It is reported that the President of the Board of Control is averse to the scheme, and does not see what advantage there will be in the telegraph to India. The objection is worthy of that official obstinacy which is ever opposed to innovation. With a telegraphic communication with India, the misdeeds of Calcutta potentates would speedily be brought to light. It would put an end to the arbitrary efforts to shackle the Indian press. It would sound the death-knell of that hybrid and cumbersome system by which our Eastern empire is governed. The double Government would become an anachronism. India would then become a portion of the British empire, governed from Downing-street. Such a means of almost instantaneous and frequent communication would also greatly help the debates on Indian questions in the next session, would act as a salutary check upon our civil and military officers not only in Hindostan but throughout Asia, would of course be invaluable in the promotion of commercial interests, and, in the language of the *Times*, would effect as much to the consolidation and permanency of our rule in India, as any force which we could send there. It is an imperial enterprise, and deserves national support. However effectually revolt may be suppressed, India must henceforth be governed under a new system—a system which will make frequent and speedy communication an absolute necessity.

Spirit of the Press.

In the weekly journals there is a general concurrence of opinion that Lord John would be wise to resist the offers of a peerage—which, as the *Leader* says, "would actually be a promotion downwards."

One great journal which seemed to have been engaged for the purpose of influencing Lord John Russell upon the point, urged him to go up into the House of Lords on the mission of persuading the peers next session to pass the Oaths Bill or the Reform Bill; no easy task for the distinguished commoner. But the very demand upon him thus to perform a parody on the sacrifice of Curdins shows how remote the peers have become from the action of English politics.

The *Examiner*, in discussing some of the arguments of the leading journal on the subject, says:—"Never was a man so inconvenienced by his own brilliant career. He cannot move for the multitude of his trophies that block up the road. He is advised to retire to the Lords, out of the way of his own triumphs in the Commons."

Lord John may be confident that were he not so important in the place where he is, such wonderful pains would not be taken to coax him out of it. The Lords may be very badly off without him, and no doubt his "unrivalled talents and commanding reputation" would make a sensible addition to the lustre of that assembly; but we are well satisfied that the lower house would lose more than the upper would gain, and, moreover, that the loss would take place at a time when the public could least afford to incur it.

The *Press* thinks it unfair to represent Lord John Russell as "used up."

His lordship is only sixty-six, and we know of no visible decay in his physical or intellectual powers. At his age, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, or Lord Palmerston, were young men. No less untrue is it in our opinion that he has been superseded by Lord Palmerston in the lead of the Liberal party. Lord Palmerston does not lead the Liberals, and never will. He is a tolerated *locum tenens*, and nothing more.

The *Spectator* is also of opinion that his lordship is less likely to exercise a powerful influence in the House of Lords than in the House of Commons:—

His sympathies do go with the peers, to whose class he essentially belongs, as his family has belonged for centuries; but his political sympathies go yet more earnestly with the commons of this country. The energy of his mind has been devoted to bringing out the historical life of our commonwealth; he is identified in its history, not more in its study than in its action, where it best displays itself, in the representative chamber of the Commonwealth. The turn of his eloquence has been formed in that house of conflict: and we are convinced that he is still far more likely to succeed in renewing his old combats among the commons, far more likely to carry off the prize of a political tournament in those lists, than among the more staid, weighty, deliberate, perhaps somewhat cold and immovable House of Old Gentlemen. He may be ripe for that house according to the almanack; he may belong to it by family associations; but by temperament, by political habit, he belongs to the House of Representative Men. Why, even the Oaths question is not to be carried in the peers by persuasion, but by strengthening the will and determination of the commons, who will after all have to coerce the obstructives. It is the same with the Reform Bill: is Lord John Russell to absent himself from the real debates, in order to class himself simply among those who are to revise the bill? No: the whole spirit of a long political life has made him resemble Peel at least in this; although connected by birth, and by some per-

sonal predilections, with the aristocracy of the country, he knows and feels the true power of his life to be essentially placed among the commons; and to the commons, we suspect, Lord John will continue faithful, until he feel compelled to admit, what others are prematurely asserting, that his time has come.

The *Economist* even strongly objects to part with his lordship:—

To lose him from the House of Commons would be to lose the strongest link which at present unites the nobility with the middle and lower classes. In him we should lose almost the only popular organ of the aristocracy who is at the same time an aristocratic organ of the people. And, worst of all, in him we should lose, as we have said, one of the very few members of the popular branch of the Legislature who is at once commoner enough to win the full confidence of the commonality, and statesman-like enough to lift narrow and local politicians into a just appreciation of the broader issues of national and international policy.

The *Times* and the *Daily News* cordially approve of the honour bestowed upon Mr. Macaulay. The leading journal says:—

It is an honour which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting, if not an adequate return, for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labours of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to ourselves and to the world. To us the history which he has indited is worth a score of charters and a cartload of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know what our fathers fought for, we can sympathise with the aspirations of Whigs, we learn to respect the endeavours of Tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that seemed to be tottering to their fall? It was with profound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how in their country liberty came to be linked with order, and contentment and fraternity were made consistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy.

Something is also anticipated from Mr. Macaulay's eloquence in the House of Lords, and where our philosophic historian will find an appropriate audience "for that stately eloquence which carries with it so much learning and so much wisdom."

Especially at the present moment must we rejoice at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calmly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the preparation of a Code of Indian Law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be expressed as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only on our Indian difficulty, but on all questions of high policy, there is not a man in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. An historian is a statesman on his travels; and, while Mr. Macaulay will still travel from century to century and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need.

The *Daily News* while speaking in a more measured strain of eulogy, considers the elevation of Mr. Macaulay a graceful act, and at the same time an act of public policy and of public justice.

No man has in our time earned it better. No man that we know of is likely to use it to better purpose. We dare say he will sometimes speak and vote otherwise than we could desire; but no minor difference of sentiment can qualify our satisfaction at seeing him admitted, while still in the prime of his varied and brilliant faculties, to his rightful place amongst the noblemen of England. Would that half of those already privileged to exercise legislative functions in the Upper House of Parliament were half as qualified to do so! Would that half of those who may be added to the roll of Peers during the next decade may be half as worthy of being so distinguished.

The bestowment of a peerage on Mr. Macaulay is an innovation that cannot stand in isolation. "It is the first breach in the high wall of monopoly—the unmistakeable prognostic and sign that its demolition is inevitable, if it be not indeed at hand."

The *Press* dolefully mourns over the present position of the Church of England:—

The Church can now fully appreciate the spirit in which the Liberal party are prepared to deal with her. If she is not permitted to retain those rights against which nobody has protested, how can she expect to retain those which are the objects of popular hostility? Church-rates will be the next sacrifice to Ministerial exigencies; and by a gradual transition we shall proceed to a community of ecclesiastical goods, and the surrender of the Church establishment. In point of principle there is little difference between a clergyman of the Church of England forcing his way into his neighbour's church, and Cardinal Wiseman demanding permission to preach in Westminster Abbey. If there are numerous persons who would be aggrieved by the refusal of a rector to marry them, there are still more who are aggrieved by being excluded from the use of our churches altogether. The Romanists will say they built all our ecclesiastical edifices. The Dissenters will say they have long contributed to support them. Why are they not to get something in return? If the doctrine that the churches belong to the people be once generally accepted, we see no impediment to this conclusion. It is a logical result, and it is certain to be worked out.

The remedy for this terrible state of things every one will anticipate who is acquainted with the politics of the *Press*. Here it is:—"We sincerely trust

that during the recess some measures will be taken for restoring the lost confidence between the Tories and the clergy. United they can do much to restrain the spirit of destruction in every department of politics."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons met at one o'clock on Friday. A new writ was ordered for Tavistock, in the room of Mr. Byng, who had accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of Northstead.

In reply to Mr. Ingram, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the replies to Lord Overstone's questions upon the decimal coinage were received by the commissioners appointed to inquire into that subject, and that as soon as the commissioners reported thereon to the Government they would be laid upon the table.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bristoe, relative to telegraphic communication with India, Lord PALMERSTON made a brief statement:—

The communication by the Euphrates was undertaken by a private company with certain contingent engagements on the part of the Government and of the East India Company; but we have heard within the last few days that the Turkish Government has not given permission for the carrying out of that project. That decision of the Turkish Government may be reversed, but so it stands at present. With regard to the line by Suez down to the Red Sea, and so across to Kurrachee, there is a private company, I believe, contemplating such an undertaking; and I can only say that we shall be glad to render them every assistance in our power, as far as we may be able to do so without any assistance from Parliament.

In answer to Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. MANGLES said that ample assistance will be given by the East India Company to all the sufferers from the mutiny, whether they be civil or military.

At length the Black Rod appeared, and, in obedience to his summons, the Speaker, followed by Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Lewis, and other members, proceeded to the House of Lords. There they found the five Lords Commissioners—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Granville, and Lord Panmure—seated in front of the Throne. The only peers present were the Bishop of Ripon and Lord Foley. The royal assent having been given to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR read the following Speech on behalf of the Queen:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her Majesty's cordial acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have performed your important duties during a session which, though shorter than usual, has nevertheless been unusually laborious.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace.

The arrangements connected with the full execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed; but her Majesty trusts that by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to that treaty all that remains to be done with reference to its stipulations may ere long be satisfactorily settled.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army of Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that presidency, have occasioned to her Majesty extreme concern, and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of her Majesty's subjects in India and the sufferings which have been endured have filled her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and have been exposed to great danger, has excited her Majesty's warmest admiration.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measure calculated to quell these grave disorders; and her Majesty is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the powerful means at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the service of the present year, and for the assurances which you have given her of your readiness to afford her Majesty whatever support may be necessary for the restoration of tranquillity in India.

Her Majesty has been gratified to find that you have been enabled to provide the amount required to be paid to Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues without on that account adding to the National Debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her heartfelt acknowledgments for the provision which you have made for her beloved daughter, the Princess Royal, on her approaching marriage with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has seen with satisfaction that, although the present session has been short, you have been able to pass many Acts of great importance, to which her Majesty has given her cordial assent.

The Acts for establishing a more efficient jurisdiction for the proving of wills in England and Ireland correct defects which have for many years been complained of.

The Act for amending the Law relating to Divorce and to Matrimonial Causes will remedy evils which have long been felt.

The several Acts for the Punishment of Fraudulent Breaches of Trust;

For amending the Law relating to Secondary Punishments;

For amending the Law concerning Joint-Stock Banks;

For consolidating and amending the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland;

For the better care and treatment of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland;

For improving the organisation of the County Police in Scotland;

Together with other Acts of less importance, but likewise tending to the progressive improvement of the law, have met with her Majesty's ready assent.

We are commanded by her Majesty to express to you her confidence that on your return to your several counties you will employ that influence which so justly belongs to you to promote the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people; and she prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend and prosper your endeavours."

The LORD CHANCELLOR declared the Parliament prorogued to Friday, the 6th of November next, and the proceedings, which were obviously uninteresting from the small number of ladies who graced the benches and the strangers' gallery, were brought to a close at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

On returning, the SPEAKER read from the table the Royal Speech, declaring Parliament prorogued, and the members present immediately afterwards dispersed.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The election of a representative for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Lord Robert Grosvenor, takes place at Brentford to-morrow morning. At present the only gentleman in the field is the Hon. George Byng, who was recently elected member for Tavistock; but who, on Friday, vacated his seat to become a candidate for the metropolitan county. Mr. Byng was in Germany when the intelligence reached him of Lord Grosvenor's retirement. He returned immediately. In his address to the electors he says:—

Let me, however, rest my individual claims for your support upon the principles and votes which I have maintained and given during the five years I have sat in Parliament. During that period I have supported the removal of the Jewish Disabilities, the total abolition of Church rates, the adoption of the vote by Ballot, the admission of my Dissenting fellow subjects to the advantages of our university education, and all measures tending to promote and secure in its best and highest acceptation the great principle of civil and religious liberty. The usual limits of an address would be exceeded were I to express at any length my views upon the all-important question of Parliamentary Reform. I am most anxious that the franchise should be fairly and honestly extended commensurately with the growing intelligence of the people, and any well-digested scheme having for its object the removal of existing anomalies in our representative system shall have my warmest support. Under this head I may class the property qualification now required of members of Parliament, the repeal of which, as proposed this session by Mr. Locke King, I cordially supported.

On Saturday he addressed a meeting of electors in the Assembly Room at the New Globe Inn, Mile-end; Dr. Snow in the chair. Mr. Byng in the course of his speech adverted to the Indian Mutiny:—

There were many causes which had contributed to this outbreak. He thought superstition had a great deal to do with it; and neglect, and indolence, and supineness, had a great deal to do with it. There had been neglect, inasmuch as the East India Company had had warnings for a long time past from Sir Charles Napier and other distinguished men, which were now published. There had been neglect, too, and supineness in the treatment of the Sepoys. The officers, instead of attending to the wants of their men, thought the whole thing a bore, and all the good officers were taken away and had civil appointments. It was impossible to hold our Indian empire by justice alone, there must be an adequate force to support that justice. Then a great deal of mischief was done by the centralising system of Government. A general could not promote an officer for good conduct, nor could punishment be inflicted according to the sentence of a court martial, without reference to the Government. The Sepoys could not understand that, and they looked upon the general as a mere puppet in the hands of Government. He believed that was one of the causes of the mutinies. It was said that the Government, who were forewarned, ought to have been forearmed. If the prime minister had said, "There is danger in India, we do not think it safe to put our army on a peace establishment," the House of Commons would naturally have required further information, in order that they might be able to justify themselves to their constituents. And he thought the minister might have given more information. He might have said, "We can prove by despatches received, not this year nor last year, not from this governor-general nor that, but for the last thirty years warnings and remonstrances have been sent to the home Government. We have been told that our force in India is inadequate to maintain our empire, and we trust to your patriotism not to allow this army at once to be disbanded, and we want your authority to hand them over to the East India Company. They will then become the forces of the East India Company, and we shall not require any additional taxation for them." He thought if this had been done and said in a straightforward manner, there would have been British troops in every garrison in India, and many thousand lives would have been spared. They could not recall the past, but they were bound to do what they could to prevent a repetition of the evils that had occurred. Sir Erskine Perry, who had lived a long time in India, had placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons for next year a motion to consider whether it would not be advisable that the Government of India should be transferred from the East India Company, and that India should become a part and parcel of her Majesty's dominions. (Cheers.) Now he frankly owned that he knew very little of the domestic policy of India; but at the same time he could not help thinking that the Queen's name and the Queen's Government, if fairly and honourably conducted, in India would be of incalculable advantage to the people of that country. He could not help thinking that if a great and distinguished man who was well acquainted with India could be found to undertake the Government of that country, who would be responsible to Parliament for all that was done in it,

the condition of our Indian dominions would be much improved.

On the subject of Parliamentary Reform he said:—

He thought that if the country was in earnest on this subject meetings ought to be held in which schemes might be propounded, and the Government would thus see what the feeling of the people was. One thing was clear, that there ought to be a large extension of the franchise. He was not in favour of universal suffrage. There was something to be said for manhood suffrage, but he did not think that men who had taken no pains to qualify themselves should be admitted, but some sort of test of education or ability should be adopted. There were many intelligent men, however, lodgers and students of our universities, and others who did not rent 10/- houses, who were justly entitled to the franchise. He considered that there were at this moment several millions of men in England to whom the franchise should be extended.

Adverting to the Church-rate question he remarked:—

That was a question which ought to be settled as soon as possible. He was anxious that the fabric of the churches should be supported; and he did not see where the funds were to come from; but at the same time he did not think that the small sum raised by Church-rates was worth fighting about. Sir W. Clay had handled the subject well; and when he had brought in a bill, he (Mr. Byng) had always given it his support.

Mr. Byng said he would resist to the utmost of his power any attempt to alter the state of the law under which political exiles now found a safe refuge in this country. He was opposed to triennial parliaments, and thought the term should be five years, which was about the average duration of parliaments, but he was opposed to the repeal of the Septennial Act.

Dr. DAVIES, churchwarden of Mile-end Old-town, moved a resolution in favour of Mr. Byng which was seconded by Mr. LAUNDRY, and passed unanimously. Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the barrister, then shortly addressed the meeting in support of Mr. Byng; and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Mr. Byng is the eldest son of Viscount Enfield. He was born in 1830, and married in 1854 Lady Alice Harriet, eldest daughter of the Earl of Ellesmere. He is a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. No other candidate has at present come forward.

There is a vacancy at Oldham by the lamented death of Mr. Platt, who, it may be recollect, stood against Mr. Cobbett and was the means of ousting Mr. Fox. Before the poll closed he wished to resign in favour of that gentleman, but found it could not be done. Two private meetings of Mr. Fox's friends have been held, and it is not likely that any other gentleman will be nominated by the Liberals. The Conservatives talk of bringing out Mr. Frederick Peel as "a safe and prudent reformer." It is understood by all parties that no public step will be taken until after Mr. Platt's funeral. There is little doubt that Mr. Fox will be returned.

A vacancy in the representation of Greenwich is expected to take place almost immediately, a petition in bankruptcy having been filed against Mr. Townsend. The only candidate at present is Mr. Alderman Salomons, who is very popular among the constituency, and who was elected by a large majority in 1851.

GOSSIP FROM HONG KONG.

The *Times'* special correspondent writing from Hong Kong on the 8th of July, says that the sickly season was doing its work. Of the 600 men who now form the strength of the 59th (a regiment sent there some eight years ago) there were 150 in hospital. The proportion was still greater among the blue-jackets and marines up the river. Happily, however, the Hong Kong fever had not reappeared in its old terrible malignity. The writer went in a private pleasure-steamer round the island of Macao. The heat was intense. The trip was not without danger:—

While we gaily steamed along in our little toy steamer several times did some vicious-looking junks stand down towards us, their large mat sails looking like the wings of a bird of prey, and heavy cannon frowning mischief from their deck. But they always stood off again when they found that we were a party of eight Englishmen with revolvers in our belts and rifles lying close at hand.

On land also precautions are necessary:—

Seven days ago Mr. Chisholm Anstey, her Majesty's Attorney-General, was at Macao upon some professional business, and, going out to enjoy a swim before breakfast, took his comprador with him to guard his clothes. Coming back to the city, the comprador, who was a native of that neighbourhood, remarked that six fellows, of whose antecedents he had some knowledge, had posted themselves three on each side of a narrow place which he and his master must pass. This fact being communicated to her Majesty's law officer, he drew his revolver and walked up to affront the danger. The scoundrels retired precipitately, but with many imprecations upon their countryman, the comprador. But ah, Chung, and Ching, and Wang, and Lin, had you but known how rusty and unserviceable that pistol was, you would have come on boldly with your 15-foot spears; the bag of dollars would have been yours.

The whole river is full of piratical craft:—

Where I now write there are 200 junks lying in the harbour before me, and every one of them is armed with at least two heavy guns—some have twelve. Probably one quarter of these are pirates, who live principally by piracy, and adopt the coasting trade only as a cover to their real profession; at least one other quarter are not proof against temptation and a weak victim. It requires great charity or credulity to believe that all the junks that compose the other half are honest traders. The opinion here is that an armed Chinese junk is always a pirate when opportunity offers. This state of things

cannot be tolerated. Every one of these vessels must be disarmed, and some arrangement must be made whereby the cruisers of the Chinese Government shall be distinguishable by, and be made to act in concert with, the cruisers of the European powers. Every country is bound to protect its coasts.

Lord Elgin had arrived in perfect health. Two days were given to receptions on board. On the third he landed under salute from all the ships and from the fort, and the troops were turned out, and there was a gala day, and Sir John Bowring conducted him through a line of soldiers to Government House, where he still remained a guest, and where dinner parties, *levées* and addresses were the order of the day. As to the policy of her Majesty's plenipotentiary it is said:—

A few days after this mail has been despatched the *Calcutta*, the *Shannon*, the *Pearl*, the *Invincible*, the *Hornet*, and two gunboats will proceed northwards, to rendezvous at Shanghai, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the River Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands. Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord Elgin will despatch to the authorities, for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognise or to repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If the Court of Pekin repudiate Yeh and pay compensation for past injuries and give security against their recurrence—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter or a disposition be shown to entangle the ambassador in questions of ceremonial, Lord Elgin will declare war and thus relieve the relations of the two Powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason.

All the Europeans hope that Canton will be taken. The following description is given of the city:—

When we are told of a city of a million of inhabitants we begin to think of the Rue Rivoli, or of Regent-street, or of the Corso, or of the French buildings and Moorish palaces at Algiers, or, at least, of the great squares of Alexandria or the European quarter at Cairo. We must put European houses entirely out of the question when we think of the pure and uncontaminated city of Canton. With the exception of the pagodas there is not in the whole city an edifice as high as the lowest house in Holywell-street. The mass of habitations are about fifteen feet high, and contain three rooms; they have one entrance, closed by a bamboo screen. Some of the shops have a low upper story, and then the house, roof and terrace altogether, may rise twenty-five feet from the street. Better houses there are, but they are not more lofty. They are detached, stand upon their own little plot of land, and are surrounded by a twelve-foot wall. Then there are the palaces, residences of great officials and rich merchants, the "yamuns" of governors and generals, and judges. These are large, low, airy buildings, situated in gardens extensive enough to be called parks—excellent barracks and camping-ground for British Grenadiers.

All these edifices are of the most fragile description, built of soft brick, wood, or mud; no hopeful shelter to the most desperate courage. They would be traversed by Minie balls and pierced by grape; they would be knocked into ruins by half spent round shot; they would be burst by shells. Heroes could not hold them against an advancing column of English troops, and as to Chinese, the first bullet that whistled down the street would be an intimation of an intended line of march which soldier and civilian would immediately respect.

The whole circuit of the walled city is just six miles. It is necessary to bear in mind the character of the buildings of this place, or we shall find ourselves talking nonsense about "involving ourselves in the intricacies of a city of a million of people." Seven-dials would be a strong military post; but Greenwich Fair would not offer great strategic opportunities of defence.

General Gough made his attack on Canton with 2,600 fighting men, having left Hong Kong protected only by a few native Indian troops. We have now in that island and in those waters about 4,000 sailors, 500 marines, and 800 healthy soldiers of the land force. The *Sanspareil*, which had left Singapore and was momentarily expected, would bring 500 more marines. The writer is confident that this force would suffice to take the city in six hours. But the difficulty would be to hold it.

I have heard it said by men whose deeds give them right to talk, that 500 men relieved once a fortnight ought to hold the city for six months. Perhaps the ships could find occasion for keeping the inhabitants of the ninety-six villages at home; it was they who attacked General Gough upon the heights, and the terrible threat of a bombardment is always open. The probabilities are that after the first day the city would be as tranquil as this city of Victoria. The Chinese shopkeepers here say, "You catchee citee; we open shop half hour after." But this is only a probability. Were it not for the danger of the insurgents being beforehand with us, precipitation would be madness. Even with this danger impending it would not do to run the risk of finding ourselves in Canton with an inadequate force daily dwindling from overwork and disease.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Lord Brougham has consented to preside, and to deliver the inaugural address, at the formation of an association which is about to be established for the purpose of bringing together the supporters of the various efforts which are now being made for social improvement, and to elucidate by discussion the connexion between each, and the mutual assistance they may render to each other. The new movement will partake to some extent of the character of the educational conference recently held in London, over which the Prince Consort presided, various branches of social science being referred to "sections" or "departments" conducted by gentlemen who have paid attention to the subjects. The inaugural meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Monday, October 12th, when

Lord Brougham will deliver the introductory address. The meeting will then be divided into five departments, in each of which papers will be read and discussions taken on the following subjects:—
1. Jurisprudence and amendment of the law. 2. Education. 3. Punishment and reformation. 4. Public health. 5. Social economy. On the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, the departments will meet at Queen's College, Birmingham, for the reading of papers and discussion. On the evening of Tuesday a *savoir* will be held in the Town Hall. On Wednesday evening, the 14th, a public entertainment will be given to Lord Brougham and other members of the association by the Mayor of Birmingham. On Thursday evening, the 15th, a public meeting will take place in the Town Hall, on the subject of the Reformatory movement. On Friday morning, the 16th, the concluding meeting will be held, to receive a report from the general committee and on other business. There have already been promised a large number of papers by distinguished persons on the subjects for the discussion of which the new association is to be founded, and the meeting seems likely to be one of unusual interest and importance.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science having fixed upon Dublin as their place of meeting this year, the General Committee met there on Wednesday, and transacted the business which always precedes the more public proceedings. There was a good attendance; Dr. Daubeny, the retiring president, occupied the chair. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland was elected a vice-president of the association. Mr. Joseph Napier and Mr. Cooper, of Markee Castle, were chosen to succeed Sir Charles Lemon and Mr. Heywood on the Parliamentary Committee. The report of the treasurer showed that the receipts of the past year were 1,760/-, and the expenditure 1,636/. The present property of the society, including the balance, is 6,773/. In the evening, the inaugural meeting was held in the Rotunda, when the Lord-Lieutenant, several Irish peers, and a host of scientific notables, attended. Dr. Daubeny assumed the chair for a brief space, then gave way to his successor, the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, a Fellow of Trinity College, who nearly a quarter of a century ago acted as one of the secretaries at a meeting of the association in Dublin. Mr. Lloyd delivered the usual inaugural address on the progress of science, chiefly as regards astronomy, light, heat, magnetism, and meteorology. In his remarks on astronomy, he referred to two extensive star catalogues in progress. The star catalogue of M. Chacornac, made at the Observatory of Marseilles, in course of publication by the French Government; and that of Mr. Cooper, made at his observatory at Markee, in Ireland, which is now being published by the help of the parliamentary grant of the Royal Society. It is a remarkable result of the latter labour that no fewer than seventy-seven stars previously catalogued are now missing. This, in some cases, no doubt, is to be ascribed to the errors of former observations; but it seems reasonable to suppose that, to some extent at least, it is the result of changes actually in progress in the Sidereal system. In connexion with this subject the speaker said:—

Professor Piazzi Smyth undertook last summer the task of transporting a large collection of instruments—meteorological and magnetical, as well as astronomical—to a high point on the Peak of Teneriffe. His stations were two in number, at the altitudes above the sea of 8,840 and 10,700 feet respectively; and the astronomical advantages gained may be inferred from the fact that the heat radiated from the moon, which has been so often sought for in vain in a lower region, was distinctly perceptible even at the lower of the two stations. I hope that some account of the results will be laid before you by Professor Smyth himself in the physical section.

We extract some other passages of interest:—

MAGNETIC STORMS.—These phenomena, called by Humboldt "magnetic storms," have been observed to occur simultaneously in the most distant parts of the earth, and thus to indicate a cause operating upon the entire globe. But, casual as they seem, these effects are found to be subject to laws of their own. Professor Kreil was the first to discover that, at a given place, they occurred more frequently at certain hours of the day than at others; and that consequently in their mean effects, they were subject to periodical laws, depending upon the hour at each station. The laws of this periodicity have been ably worked out by General Sabine in his discussion of the results of the British colonial observatories; and he has added the important facts that the same phenomena observe also the two other periods already noticed—namely, the annual and the decennial periods. This, however, is not all. He has further arrived at the very remarkable result—that the decennial magnetic period coincides, both in its duration and in its epochs of maxima and minima, with the decennial period observed by Schwabe in the solar spots; from which it is to be inferred that the sun exercises a magnetic influence upon the earth, dependent on the condition of its luminous envelope. We are thus in the presence of two facts, which appear at first sight opposed—namely, the absolute simultaneity of magnetic disturbances at all parts of the earth, and their predominance at certain local hours at each place.

METEOROLOGY.—The most important step which has been recently taken in this country to advance the science of meteorology has been the formation of a department connected with the Board of Trade, for the collection and discussion of meteorological observations made at sea. It was placed under the direction of a distinguished naval officer, Admiral FitzRoy; and in the beginning of 1855 it was in operation. Agents were established at the principal ports for the supply of instruments, books, and instructions; and there are now more than 200 British ships so furnished, whose officers

have undertaken to make and record the required observations, and to transmit them from time to time to the department. The observations are tabulated, by collecting together, in separate books, those of each month, corresponding to geographical spaces bounded by meridians and parallels ten degrees apart. At the present time 700 months of logs have been received from nearly 100 merchant ships, and are in process of tabulation. Holland is taking similar steps.

THE HEAT OF THE EARTH.—The resultant effect of all the thermal agencies to which the earth is exposed has undergone no perceptible change within the historic period. We owe this fine deduction to Arago. In order that the date palm should ripen its fruit, the mean temperature of the place must exceed 70 deg. Fahr.; and, on the other hand, the vine cannot be cultivated successfully when the temperature is 72 deg. or upwards. Hence the mean temperature of any place at which these two plants flourished and bore fruit must lie between these narrow limits, i.e., could not differ from 71 deg. Fahr. by more than a single degree. Now, from the Bible we learn that both plants were simultaneously cultivated in the central valleys of Palestine, in the time of Moses, and its then temperature is thus definitely determined. It is the same at the present time, so that the mean temperature of this portion of the globe has not sensibly altered in the course of 33 centuries. The future of physical science seems to lie in the path upon which three of our ablest British physicists have so boldly entered, and in which they have already made such large advances. I may therefore be permitted briefly to touch upon the successive steps in this lofty generalisation, and to indicate the goal to which they tend. It has been long known that many of the forces of nature are related. Thus, heat is produced by mechanical action, when that is applied in bringing the atoms of bodies nearer by compression, or when it is expended in friction. Heat is developed by electricity, when the free passage of the latter is impeded. It is produced whenever light is so absorbed; and it is generated by chemical action. A like interchangeability probably exists among all the other forces of nature, although in many the relations have not been so long perceived. Thus, the development of electricity from chemical action dates from the observations of Galvani; and the production of magnetism by electricity from the discovery of Oersted. The next great step was to perceive that the relation of the physical forces was mutual; and that of any two, compared together, either may stand to the other in the relation of cause.

Lord Carlisle, bidding the association welcome on Irish soil, moved that the address should be printed. Lord Wrotteley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The meeting separated shortly afterwards.

The meetings of the association are described by the local papers as a great success. The weather is fine, and up trains and steamers convey crowds of visitors to the city. On Saturday there was a grand *fitte* at the Botanical Gardens, and on Friday a promenade at the Zoological Gardens, at which an unusually large and fashionable assembly was brought together. In the sections the business of reading papers has been pursued with animation. In the section of Mechanical Science, Mr. Scott Russell brought forward some of the mechanical details of

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM SHIP.—He said she was the smallest ship capable of doing the work she was intended to do. It was found by experience that no steamship could be worked profitably which was of less size than a ton to a mile of the voyage she was to perform, carrying her own coal. Thus, a ship intended to ply between England and America would not pay permanently unless she were of 2,500 or 3,000 tons burden. In like manner, if a vessel were intended to go from this country to Australia or India without coaling on going out, but taking her coals with her, she would require to be 13,000 tons burden; and turning to the case before them, it would be found that the big ship was a little short of the proper size. Her voyage to Australia and back would be about 25,000 miles; her tonnage, therefore, should be 25,000 tons, whereas its actual amount was 22,000 tons. He had peculiar pleasure in laying a description of the lines of the ship before the present meeting, because the ship, as a naval structure as far as her lines were concerned, was a child of that section of the British Association. It was twenty-two years since they had the pleasure of meeting together in Dublin. On that occasion he laid before the mechanical section a form of construction which had since become well known as the wave line. The section received the idea so well that it appointed a committee to examine into the matter, with the intention, if they found the wave principle to be the true principle, to proclaim it to the world. The committee pursued its investigations, publishing the results in the account of their transactions, and from that time to the present he had continued to make large and small vessels on the wave principle, and the diffusion of this knowledge through the transactions of the British Association had led to its almost universal adoption. (Hear.) To propel the big ship they had a nominal horse-power of 2,500, while to propel the smaller vessel there was a nominal horse-power of 500; so that the big ship would be worked quite as economically as the small one. (Hear, hear.) The lines on which she was constructed were neither more nor less than an extended copy of the lines of all ships which he had built since he first laid the wave principle before that association. (Applause.) Whenever he was allowed to build according to his judgment, he built in what he considered to be the best way; and he believed that in what he was now placing before the section he was laying the grounds of meeting the British Association that day twenty years—(a laugh), and finding that the mode of mechanical construction which he proposed had been as universally adopted as the wave principle because of the publications of the British Association. (Applause.) The Great Eastern had all these improvements, and, in addition, the cellular system, so successfully applied in the Britannia-bridge, had been introduced all round the bottom and under the deck of the ship, giving the greatest amount of strength to resist crushing that could be secured. A great deal of alarm had been expressed by some persons as to the launching of the ship sideways, but these apprehensions were groundless. The ground sloped from where the vessel now stood at a

steep incline of one in twelve, and when the supports were withdrawn, if everything were in proper order, she must necessarily slide down safely into the water. As he had already observed, there was nothing new in the ship but her great size and cellular construction. It was true that she would be propelled both by screw and by paddles, but there was no reason to doubt that they would work harmoniously. He wished he could tell them how fast she would go; but that was the secret of the owner of the ship. (Laughter.) After some further observations, Mr. Russell resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause. Mr. Fairbairn expressed the pleasure with which he had listened to the lucid description given by Mr. Russell, and his hearty concurrence in the mode in which the ship had been built. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Russell. Mr. Rennie seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, is elected the president of next year.

LEGISLATIVE RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

BILLS WHICH HAVE BECOME LAW.

MINISTERIAL.

Financial.

Princess Royal's Annuity.

Sound Dues.

Insurance on Lives (abatement of Income-tax).

Continuance.

Consolidated Fund: 8,000,000*l.*

Public Works, Ireland: power to sell mill-sites, &c.

Land and Assessed Taxes, &c. (Scotland), Acts

Amendment.

Land-tax Commissioners' Names: to appoint ad-

ditional.

New Zealand Loan Guarantee: 500,000*l.*

Dunbar Harbour Loan.

Militia Pay.

Consolidated Fund Appropriation.

Customs and Excise: sugar, tea, &c.

Customs: rice, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Transportation and Penal Servitude.

Cinque Ports Act Amendment.

Amendment of Joint-Stock Companies Act.

County Cess, Ireland.

Court of Exchequer, Ireland.

Militia (Ireland) Act Amendment.

Turnpike Trusts Arrangements.

Sites for Workhouses.

Turnpike Trusts Abolition, Ireland.

Constabulary Force, Ireland.

Chatham Lands.

Portland Harbour: supply of water for vessels.

Bankruptcy and Real Securities, Scotland.

Bill Chamber, Scotland: to regulate procedure.

Christ Church, West Hartlepool: to render Mar-

riages valid.

Caledonian and Crinan Canals.

Public Health Act, Aldershot.

Militia Ballots Suspension.

Commons Enclosure, No. 2.

Oxford University: to continue powers of Com-

missioners.

Canada and New Brunswick Boundaries.

Fraudulent Trustees.

Crown, &c., Suits, Scotland.

Banking.

Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

Municipal Corporations: to amend acts.

Attorneys and Solicitors, Colonial Courts.

Glebe Lands, Ireland: to grant building-leases.

Illicit Distillation, Ireland.

Boundaries of Land, Ireland.

Loan Societies.

New Zealand Government Act Amendment.

County Court Judges: Falconer and Yates's

Salaries.

General Board of Health Continuance.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Ireland.

Burial A to Amendment.

Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Act Amend-

ment.

Ecclesiastical Commission.

Reformatory Schools.

Lunatics, Scotland.

Court of Session, Scotland: distribution of

business.

Probates and Letters of Administration, Ireland.

Metropolitan Police Stations.

Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act Amendment.

Probates and Letters of Administration.

Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Police in Counties and Burghs, Scotland.

Charitable Trusts Act Continuance.

Jurisdiction in Siam.

Boundaries of Burghs Extension, Scotland.

Turnpike Acts Continuance.

Joint-Stock Companies Act (1856) Amendment.

Parochial Schoolmasters, Scotland, No. 2.

Mutiny, East India: to punish mutiny and de-

sertion, &c.

Militia.

Dulwich College.

NON-MINISTERIAL.

Ministers' Money, Ireland: to abolish (Mr. Fagan).

Grand Juries (Ireland) Act (1836) Amendment

(Mr. Magan).

Registration of Long Leases, Scotland (Mr. Dun-

lop).

Enclosure Acts Amendment (Mr. G. Clive).

Representative Peers, Ireland (Lord Redesdale).

Industrial Schools (Mr. Adderley).

Superannuation Act: to repeal 27th section (Lord

Naas).

New Zealand Company's Claims (Mr. J. A.

Smith).

Burial-grounds (Scotland) Act (1855) Amendment
(Mr. Ewart).

Married Women's Reversionary Interest (Mr.
Malins).

Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Abatement (Lord

Rossie).

Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Prevention (Lord

Campbell).

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.

The Surrey Gardens Company has got into the Bankruptcy Court, on a petition from a shareholder and creditor to close the concern. It appears that a capital of 32,560*l.* paid up on the shares has been lost. The debts of the company amount to 26,000*l.*; of which 11,500*l.* are unsecured. The lease of the gardens had twelve years to run when 14,000*l.* was paid or "charged" for it, besides a rent of 346*l.* and periodical fines. The buildings put on the ground cost 20,000*l.* The preliminary expenses were 3,175*l.*, though the prospectus held out that there would be no preliminary expenses. Last April the directors paid a dividend of ten per cent. Such are the allegations of the shareholders. Mr. James Coppock is managing director, and a large shareholder. Something like fraud is insinuated against him; but in the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, he explicitly denied the insinuations. The shareholders have held stormy meetings, and appointed a committee of investigation. M. Jullien, a large shareholder and considerable sufferer, testifies to the management of the directors. As the case stands at present, Mr. Commissioner Fane has appointed a receiver, and adjourned further proceedings on the petitions to wind up until October. There were performances at the gardens a short time since for the benefit of Mrs. Seacole. She had not received the proceeds, and her solicitor applied for an order to inspect the books of the company. Mr. Coppock said that her claims would be satisfied: the money was in the bank and would be paid as soon as demanded by Lord Rokeby, the chairman of the benefit committee. In a letter to the *Times* he says:—

To the Surrey Gardens the Seacole festival was a loss, and the net profit to that former fund was 228*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* There has been a difference between that fund committee and us as to what portion of the net receipts belonged to the Seacole fund. If it be alleged that any larger sum than the one now paid is justly, or morally, or equitably due to that charity, it shall be left to arbitration; and, aided or unaided by my brother directors, I will not hesitate a moment individually to pay any further sum awarded. Whatever my personal want of judgment or common sense in this company may have been, I will not rest under charges of want of integrity.

Mr. Holmes, also one of the directors, says in a letter to the same journal:—

In denial of the assertions made by M. Jullien in reference to his salary and that of his band, I beg to state that between the 30th of July, 1856, and the 2nd June, 1857 (ten months), he has received on account of his salary 2,548*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and that he has been paid on account of his own band, 4,789*l.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance due of 288*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in full of all claims to the 12th of August inclusive, when they ceased to be under our control, for the correctness of which statement the books of the company are vouchers.

M. Jullien in reply to Mr. Holmes states that 2,000*l.* out of 2,548*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* alleged to have been paid to him on account of salary is represented by shares in the Royal Surrey Gardens.

Independently of these shares, 1,500*l.* is still due to me for salary, in respect of which I have received nothing whatever but a dishonoured bill for 500*l.* There is also due 333*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* for the band, and nothing has been paid towards this save a dishonoured check for 250*l.*, signed "Thomas K. Holmes, George Bain, and James Coppock."

Mr. Holmes has estimated these "securities" as money. He will doubtless accept my offer to sell them to him at a handsome discount.

I may add that, in consequence of my remaining here to fulfil duties for which I have never been paid, I was compelled to decline the offer of engagements to the amount of upwards of 2,000*l.*

Mr. Coombe, one of the shareholders, in a letter to the *Times* states that 25,000*l.* was laid out to make the ground available and attractive, which Mr. Tyler and Mr. Coppock divided between them, the latter taking 11,000*l.* as his share; which was reckoned as paid-up shares. He also makes the following statements:—

That at the second meeting the shareholders were kept in the large hall, and then shown into an adjoining room with the sandwiches and wine spread, and accounts at one end in a bundle

2,000^{l.} as raised by such advertisement, which I consider fraudulent.

But now let me ask why is Mr. Coppock so eager that this company should be immediately wound up? If wound up, there will be no time for inquiring into this 14,000^{l.}, and the opportunity will be lost for looking into his transactions under the deed of settlement, where it will be found, among other things, that the directors had only power to borrow 10,000^{l.} upon mortgage, but that they have borrowed 14,500^{l.} and have accepted lots of bills of exchange without power to do so, all of which they have done without the sanction or even the knowledge of the shareholders. But there is this good reason why it should not be wound up—namely, that Mr. Coppock and Mr. Tyler will be made to disgorge a large proportion of their 14,000^{l.}

Court, Personal, and Official News.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, left Buckingham Palace on Friday morning at eight o'clock, and drove to the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway, whence they proceeded by train to the north. The journey to Edinburgh was accomplished under ten hours and a half, some minutes before the regulated time. Among the clergy present on the platform at Peterborough was one wearing a Crimean medal. At Newark the Duke of Newcastle was in waiting; he had a passing interview with the Queen and Prince Consort. At York her Majesty alighted for luncheon, and rested half an hour. The Secretary of State in attendance is the Earl of Clarendon. The train arrived at Holymoored Palace at a quarter past six p.m. The evening was beautiful and clear, and thousands were assembled on the parks and hillside to greet the Royal party in passing to the palace. Her Majesty was received at the palace by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Viscount Melville, Sir B. Hall, the Lord Provost, Sheriff Gordon, &c. The Royal party left Holymoored next day, and arrived at the Blairgowrie station, near Perth, at half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Carriages were in readiness at the station, and the Royal party immediately posted northwards, passing through the Spital of Glenshee, and reaching Balmoral at six o'clock in the evening.

Lord John Russell has been on a visit to the Earl of Minto, at Minto House, Hawick.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor Gate, for Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

It is pretty generally believed that Mr. Vernon Smith has received permission to subside into private life. Mr. Sydney Herbert and Sir James Graham are talked of as his successors.

The will of Mr. Muntz has been proved this week, and the estate sworn under 600,000^{l.} Mr. P. H. Muntz, his brother, and Mr. G. F. Muntz, his son, are appointed executors, subject to annuities and bequests.

Government has decided that Thomas Fuller Bacon, convicted at the last assizes of administering arsenic with intent to murder his mother, Ann Bacon, shall be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life.—*Stamford Mercury*.

Several Cabinet councils have been held during the week. After the meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday, Lord Palmerston visited the War Department and the Horse Guards, went down to Brocket Hall, Herts, and returned on Monday to attend another council.

We believe that the Rev. Dr. Livingstone, the well-known African traveller, will make his long-promised visit to Manchester this week. He will deliver an address on his recent African discoveries, in the large room connected with Cavendish-street Chapel.—*Manchester Examiner*.

A gossiping, but not very reliable daily journal, report it as not improbable that during the recess the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Panmure, and Mr. Vernon Smith, will retire from the Cabinet, and their places be filled up by Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Sydney Herbert.

The decease of the Earl Fitzhardinge is hourly anticipated. More than once has Dr. Moreton Brown, of the Congregational Chapel, at Cheltenham, been summoned to Berkeley Castle in anticipation of the closing hour. His lordship is said to have been very attentive during his illness to the doctor's ministrations.

The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay is to be one of the new peers, by the title of Baron Macaulay. Lord Robert Grosvenor will take the title of Baron Ebury, which is the name of one of the oldest manors in his family. The English barony borne by his late uncle will be renewed to the present Earl of Fife, who recently accepted the Chiltern Hundreds for the county of Banff, after having represented that constituency for twenty years. It is confidently reported that the new title taken by the Marquis of Lansdowne will be the Duke of Kerry. The designation now chosen will be most appropriate, inasmuch as the Marquis is already Earl of Kerry. This will be the first dukedom conferred upon a subject by her Majesty since her accession to the throne. Our readers will not have forgotten that Lord Lansdowne, as Lord Henry Petty, actually succeeded the late Right Hon. William Pitt as Chancellor of the Exchequer and as M.P. for the University of Cambridge upwards of fifty years since, and that he has held a seat in the Upper House for nearly half a century, having succeeded to the peerage November 15, 1809.

The late session produced only eighty-six public acts,

Miscellaneous News.

AN OFFICER IMPALED.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on Monday morning to Lieutenant Firmer, of the Royal Horse Guards. A detachment of that regiment were going off guard from the Horse Guards and proceeding through the park, when Lieutenant Firmer's horse took fright, ran a short distance down Constitution-hill, came in contact with the Green-park rails, throwing the rider, who was impaled on the spikes. He was at least three minutes in that painful position before he could be extricated. He was then taken away in a cab to the barracks.

HUGH MILLER'S MONUMENT.—The *Inverness Courier* publishes a list of the subscribers for the erection of a monument at Cromarty in honour of the late Hugh Miller. The amount (122*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*) says the *Courier*, is quite unworthy of the object, and we trust the committee will not think of commencing the work with the sum at present at their disposal. Few authors have more thoroughly identified themselves with the place of their birth than Hugh Miller. It is, therefore, most fitting that any monument to be erected to him should be placed at Cromarty, and we would call on our brethren of the press to make it known as widely as possible that it is in contemplation to erect this monument in the scene of his geological triumphs.

THE CATTLE MURRAIN IN IRELAND.—This long-dreaded disease has broken out in a virulent form in parts of the counties of Louth and Meath, and in a district about fifteen or sixteen miles from Dublin on the north-east side. One party is said to have lost in an incredibly short time forty out of 106 head of black cattle, while a struggling farmer, the owner of ten cows, has had nearly his whole stock swept off by the disorder. A gentleman just returned from the King's County states that the distemper was raging in that quarter, and that in every instance which had come under his observation the attack had ended fatally. Except in the places specified there are no accounts of any appearance of the disease, and there is nothing to lead to the belief that it has become an epidemic.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY BATTLE.—arising out of the conflict between the preference shareholders and the directors of the Great Northern Railway, connected with the Redpath frauds, was partly fought out at the half-yearly meeting held on Saturday. The proceedings were of the most outrageously interruptive character, and personal imputations of the grossest kind were freely indulged in by both parties. The question turned upon whether the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood, given in favour of the claims of the preference shareholders, should be accepted by the shareholders generally, or whether the directors should be permitted to appeal against that decision to a higher tribunal. The chairman moved the adjournment of the meeting until after the appeal shall be heard, and having an enormous majority of proxies, he succeeded in carrying the motion.

STRANGE VISITORS.—A live locust, a strange visitant to this part of the world, may now be seen at this office. It was found in a field at Gorbridge in the neighbourhood of this town, by a son of Mr. John Houston, ironmonger, on Tuesday morning last, the day after the thunderstorm. It is clearly a locust (*Gryllus migratorius*), that destructive insect whose ravages are proverbial. This locust is about two and a half inches long, strong in body, and very active. Has a locust been found in this country before?—*Tyrone Constitution*.

A Lambeth correspondent of the *Times* says that a few minutes after reading this paragraph in that journal his cat caught on the grass a large insect, which is no doubt a locust, of the same species. The insect was sent alive to the *Times* office by its correspondent.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—According to a correspondent of the *Globe* Dr. Wilberforce got more credit than he deserved in relation to this casualty. Instead of "being very active in rendering assistance to his fellow-passengers" he was specially solicitous for the safety of himself and his portmanteau. The sarcastic writer adds:—

No one who witnessed the incomparable presence of mind of this father of our Church will easily forget it. It was, it still is, the general theme of respectful remark and admiration, and not even the "rather forcible demand for compensation" (spoken of by the *Times*) for losses he had not undergone, and the slight ruffling of a bearing so recently serene and undisturbed, could efface the impression produced by this memorable scene.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—A prospectus has been issued of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, with a capital of 300,000*l.* for constructing the first section—Alexandria to Aden—of a line to India. The East India Company have guaranteed a minimum annual revenue of 20,000*l.* on this portion, dating from the receipt of the first message, towards defraying the expenses of the company until the annual profits amount to 6 per cent. The consent of the East India Company is, however, made subject to the concurrence of the Board of Control. Ultimately it is contemplated to extend the cable to Kurrachee, but meanwhile the proposed section would, it is stated, reduce the distance from India to one week. A purchase of the Atlantic cable is proposed. To carry out the whole project the company would require 4,163 miles of submarine cable. The route would be from Alexandria to Suez, from Suez to Aden, and from Aden to Kurrachee. The estimated cost is 700,000*l.*

ENTERTAINMENT TO RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Nearly 300 ragged school teachers, of both sexes, belonging to schools at the east end of the metro-

polis, were entertained on Tuesday, by Mr. Edmund Gurney, at Nutfield Priory, near Reigate. A special train conveyed the guests from London-bridge, the party arriving at the grounds about eleven o'clock. The teachers amused themselves by roaming over the beautiful park and grounds surrounding Mr. Gurney's mansion until two o'clock, when an excellent repast was provided in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion. After dinner, Mr. Gurney briefly addressed the assembly. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Merrington, Gent (secretary to the Ragged School Union), and Williams. Mr. Gent stated that there were 330 ragged schools in London, with 300 paid, 3,000 voluntary teachers, and upwards of 20,000 scholars daily. The party was reconveyed to town by special train provided by Mr. Gurney.

NEW CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.—Some preliminary steps have been taken to bring the population of the West-end of London into connexion with the railways south of the Thames. According to a plan in course of preparation, a central terminus of vast dimensions is to be built on the site of the great basin of the Grosvenor Canal, near the end of the New Victoria-street, Pimlico. From this point the line is to follow the course of the canal to the river, cross to the right bank by an iron bridge, run up the east side of Battersea-park, sweep round the southern suburbs of London, and communicate with all the railways on the southern side of the Thames. The Marquis of Westminster has leased the canal and basin to the company undertaking the enterprise, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at the presentrent of the canal. The permanent way will have four sets of rails. The station will be 1,400 feet long and 500 wide. There will be sixteen departure and six arrival platforms. The terminus will be roofed with iron and glass; the front will be built of stone, and occupied as a hotel.

EXECUTIONS.—On Friday John Blagg, convicted at the late assizes at Chester for the murder of John Bebbington, gamekeeper to Mr. Corbett, of Tilstone, was executed at Chester Castle. Exertions were made to procure a reprieve on the ground that the evidence was only circumstantial; but the Home Secretary in reply to the communications made to him, stated that he did not see any feature in the case to justify him in interfering with the course of the law. The convict passed much of his time, when left alone with his attendant, in reading passages of Scripture selected for his perusal. Although he had at times disputed the truth of portions of the evidence adduced against him, he never denied his crime or attempted to account for himself at the time of its commission. His sorrowing wife saw him several times after his conviction. A large crowd of persons, composed of all classes, assembled to witness the painful spectacle.—On Saturday Edward Hardman, convicted at the last Lancaster assizes of poisoning his wife by repeated doses of tartar emetic, was executed in front of Lancaster Castle. The culprit admitted his guilt and the justice of the sentence. On the scaffold he looked pale and livid, and there was a vacancy in his eye which showed that he was almost insensible and unconscious of the gaze of the thousands of persons assembled. His death was almost instantaneous.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SHOT.—On Thursday, Mr. James Platt, member for Oldham, was accidentally shot on the moors at his estate, near Greenfield, Saddleworth. The circumstances attending the fatal occurrence are of a very distressing character. It appears that the hon. gentleman, who recently returned to Werneth-park from the discharge of his parliamentary duties, went out in the forenoon, about eleven o'clock, to have a day's shooting. He was accompanied by his intimate friend, Mr. Josiah Radcliffe, the Mayor of Oldham, and other gentlemen. After they had been shooting about two hours the party came, in the pursuit of sport, to a gully in the moors, which the deceased gentleman was the first to cross. Mr. Josiah Radcliffe, the mayor, was following about six yards distant, carrying his gun in a horizontal position. In taking the leap over the gully he stumbled a little and the trigger caught his leg, causing the gun to go off, and the contents to lodge in the calf of Mr. Platt's right leg. The wound was immediately bandaged by one of the party, and the unfortunate deceased carried into the game-keeper's house, which was not very far distant, at Ashway-gap. But he never rallied; the shock was too great for his weakly constitution; and, although there was little loss of blood from the wound, and the bandage was as efficient as could have been put on by the most skilful of the profession, Mr. Platt died at about half-past two o'clock.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHIC SCHEME.—In alluding to this subject, at the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday, Mr. W. Brown, M.P., said that the first experiment had not succeeded, owing to the mismanagement of the person at the break checking the cable too suddenly. He (Mr. Brown), did not despair of the object being effected. It had been under consideration to sell the cable, and wait until next year; but the negotiations for this object had been damped by the chairman of the Board of Control who "did not see the use of a telegraph in India." If that was Mr. Smith's opinion, Mr. Brown thought that the sooner he ceased to be the chairman of that board the better.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—The engineers who are to lay down the submarine telegraph between Sardinia and Algiers, have left by overland route; the cable for that purpose having been shipped at Birkenhead. The length of the cable, which has been manufactured at the works of Messrs. Newall, is 150 miles, and it is to be sunk between Cagliari on the Sardinian coast, and Bona on the

coast of Algeria. In the event of the cable being successfully sunk, Europe will thus be placed in electrical rapport with the islands of the Mediterranean and the continent of Africa, and it is in contemplation effectually to connect Bonaparte with Alexandria by means of underground wires along the coast. The engineers calculate on sufficiently favourable weather in the Mediterranean to allow of continuous operations in the course of a week, though it is not to be concealed that the physical conditions and difficulties involved in submarine the Mediterranean, as regards depth and inequality of plateau, apart from the consideration of distance, which is, comparatively speaking, a matter of no moment, are in many points of the route as much calculated to task the powers of engineering as those lately encountered in the case of the Atlantic cable.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts received from most parts of the kingdom tend to show that the yield of wheat is considerably larger than was at first thought. On the other hand, the potato disease seems to be spreading in many localities. All reports now agree that there is generally, throughout the world, a very fine crop of wheat.

THE GROUSE-SHOOTERS have as yet had favourable weather for their laborious pastime. The reports from Banffshire represent the bags as pretty good, although inferior to those of the opening week. A similar statement comes from Aberdeen. On the Caithness Moors the sport has been unusually good, and large bags have been made. The reports from the deer-forests are described as "most satisfactory."

Law, Police, &c.

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Henry Taylor, the driver of the passenger train which came into collision with a goods train on the Brighton line on Monday week, was again brought before the magistrates at Reigate on Friday. Negligence on the part of the prisoner having been proved, he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. This example was necessary for the public security.

FORGED CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH AND BAPTISM.—William Edwin James Hilliard, a youth of fifteen, has been remanded by the Westminster magistrate on a charge of uttering forged certificates of birth and baptism, with intent to defraud. The accused is a student in the Royal Naval School at New Cross; his father is a master in the Royal Navy, living at Plymouth. The prosecution is at the instance of the Civil Service Commission. When Hilliard was brought before the magistrate on Thursday, the nature of the alleged offence was not clearly stated, little evidence having been received; apparently, the prisoner wished to undergo an examination for an appointment under the Admiralty, for which candidates are required to be of a certain age.

MURDER ON THE HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.—Cornelius Denny, an Irishman, has killed Gallo Benzonelli, a young Italian, a shopman at a confectioner's in the Hampstead-road. Denny had been drinking; he went into the shop at night, and had some ginger-beer; he then fell asleep on a chair; when Benzonelli roused him and desired him to go, Denny struck the Italian, who seems to have retaliated; then Denny struck the youth in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in two or three days. He has been remanded by the Marylebone magistrate till next Wednesday.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Lambeth magistrate has sent Thomas Rust, a youth employed as a waiter at the Crystal Palace, to prison for three months, for picking pockets on the railway-platform at the palace. He was seen "operating" in a crowd, and eight valuable handkerchiefs were found upon him.

STRIPPING LITTLE CHILDREN.—The Bow-street magistrate has committed Johanna Mark for stripping little children in the streets of their clothes. The unfeeling woman actually stripped one boy of every article, and left him stark naked. She was in the habit of stupefying the children with beer before she robbed them.

A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED OF FRAUD.—On Thursday last, at the Duxford Petty Sessions, a charge was preferred on behalf of the Bishops Waltham Union Friendly Society against the Rev. Mr. Scard, for withholding and misappropriating a sum of £50/- entrusted to him, as an honorary member of such society, for investment. After an investigation of the charge the bench ordered the payment of the sum of £50/-, the full penalty of 20/-, and 1/- costs, and in default of payment committed the defendant to three calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour, being the fullest punishment directed by the Friendly Societies Act, under which the conviction took place.—*Hampshire Independent.*

The following anecdote from the memoirs of Dr. Armstrong, late Bishop of Grahamstown, illustrates the influence of music upon savages:—"While we were conferring with Umhalla, my wife, surrounded by Kaffir women and children, went into the chapel; and, bidding them sit down quietly, she played solemn tunes on the harmonium we had brought with us, they sitting like things entranced, with earnest faces and motionless limbs, evidently showing that sacred music might become a powerful instrument in influencing and softening them. I heard afterwards that one Kaffir said, that 'where there was music, there could be no war'; and another, listening one Sunday outside the chapel, thought that 'Heaven must be there'; and another, a very bad fellow, said that he 'could have almost cried.'

Literature.

A Manual of Church History. By H. E. F. GUERICKE, Doctor and Professor of Theology in Halle. Translated by W. G. T. SHEDD, Brown Professor in Andover Theological Seminary (U. S.). (*Ancient Church History; comprising the First Six Centuries.*) Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

HERE is a manual of Church History which may be confidently recommended, without reserve or qualification, to students belonging to all evangelical churches. Guericke is thoroughly orthodox;—(a little, or more than a little disposed to High-church Lutheranism;) having, as Professor Shedd remarks, "a living interest in the evangelical substance of Christianity," and standing upon "the high ground of supernaturalism in reference to the origin, establishment, and perpetuity of the Christian religion." As compared with Hase, whose manual—scientifically and artistically the very best of all manuals of church history—we recently introduced and warmly commended to our readers, it may briefly be said, that Guericke's evangelical belief and feeling give him a more lively and appreciative interest in the internal history of the Church,—that he devotes more attention to the development of doctrines,—and that he presents more perfectly the range of thought and substance of opinion distinguishing the works of the principal writers in successive ages of the Church. While Hase is unapproached by Guericke in picturesqueness of narrative, in brilliantly distinct portraiture of eminent individuals, and in the exhibition of the Church's relations to the various departments of human culture, he is somewhat deficient in the true religious feeling for his subject,—and especially in moral (not in "aesthetic") sympathy for the deeper tendencies of Christian life in past times,—and but imperfectly represents the rise, character, and place in history, of doctrines. In brief, Hase's is the more comprehensive general view, the more spirited and interesting narration, and the more perfect book:—Guericke's is of the richer moral tone and of deeper spiritual insight, is more complete in the particular lines of history he has chosen (those of doctrine and life), and is the more useful and reliable book for the theological class-room.

As a specimen of Guericke's clear, acute, and powerful mode of representing the *gist* of a great doctrinal controversy, and the place of a great leader in reference thereto, we shall take his account of Athanasius and the Arian controversy.

"The vacillating Constantine, surrounded by many distinguished semi-Arian bishops, like *Eusebius of Cesarea*, and greatly under the influence of his sister *Constantia*, who had an Arian presbyter for her spiritual adviser, whom at her death she commanded to her brother, came gradually to take another view of the controversy, not very different from his first one,—viz., that Arius had by no means intended to deny the Divine dignity of Christ, and that the whole controversy had originated merely in an idle love of disputation. The exiled bishops were recalled (328–330), and the Emperor expressed himself satisfied with a confession of faith which Arius presented to him in 330, in which he professed a belief in the Deity of Christ in general terms, and ordered that he should be restored to his office as presbyter at Alexandria. Meanwhile Alexander had died in 326, and had been succeeded by his arch-deacon *Athanasius*,—a man of the same doctrinal opinions, but in intellect, force, and activity, far his superior; of singular acuteness, remarkable dogmatical talent, and striking eloquence; of invincible constancy and fidelity to his convictions, and above all fear of man; a reverent student of Origen, to whose writings he owed much, and yet, from a higher and more scriptural position, avoiding the errors of his teacher, and justly acquiring the title of *pater orthodoxy*. The new bishop declared to the Emperor, in the most decided and serious manner, that his conscience would not permit him to allow the dissemination of anti-Christian doctrines in his diocese, and that he could not receive Arius into communion.

Athanasius regarded Arianism as an anti-Christian scheme, because according to it Christ could not be a true and proper mediator between God and man. For on reference to the essence of God, Christ stood in a foreign relation to it. He was of a heterogeneous nature, and hence no man could attain to immediate communion with God by him. Furthermore, the divine veneration accorded to Christ by Arianism could not be regarded otherwise than as the worship of a created nature or being. The Athanasian Trinitarianism had a twofold polemic reference; partly towards the Arians and partly towards the middle party of Origenistic semi-Arians. The Arians stumbled particularly at the idea of the generation of the Son from the Father; for if this were different from a *κτίσις*, it must lead to sensuous anthropomorphic notions of the Deity. To this Athanasius replied, that all expressions respecting God taken from temporal relationships are symbolical, and consequently are misapprehended unless cleared of what is temporal and sensuous. The idea of generation implies only, that that to which it is attributed, is *grounded in and partakes of the essence of the Father*, and is not *produced from nothing, ab extra, by his will*. It consequently designates the most direct and exact contrary to "creation from nothing." Against the middle party, who stumbled particularly at the *διορθωσις*, and preferred the idea of *resemblance* of essence, *διορθών κατ δύοτα*, Athanasius urged the fact that there are generically but two essences,—the Uncreated and the created,—and that every existence must participate in one or the other. In reference to the Uncreated divine essence, consequently, either identity or heterogeneity must be asserted, and there is in this connection no middle term like "resemblance." This latter conception

properly applies only to finite things; and yet, if applied, as the semi-Arians would have it, to the relation between the Father and the Son, it would not discriminate the Son in kind from finite rational spirits; since these all have a nature *kindred* or *like* to Deity, but not identical or consubstantial with it. Between the position, therefore, that the Son of God is a creature of God produced by his will, and the position that the Son is of the same substance with the Father, there is no proper middle position."

The purpose of our quotation of this passage is answered without giving the completion of the personal history of Athanasius. We should like much to add, if space permitted, Guericke's account of the earlier and later doctrine of Augustine, and the relation of these two phases of doctrine to the progress of his inner life. And again, to illustrate another distinguishing merit of the work, viz., its sketch of the topics and treatment adopted in the principal works of the Fathers, we should have been glad to quote from the pages on Origen or Tertullian. We must also mention, with strong approbation, the keenness and zest with which the author, on occasion, cuts through the sophistical web the Tubingen school has spread over the Apostolic Church period. Guericke draws most of his materials directly from Neander,—to whose "school" he belongs; but it is recognised even in Germany, that he has "worked them up very skilfully"—and, we may add, not without personal learning and research; and his book may be extremely serviceable as manual-companion to the much more extended work of the greatest of modern historians of the Church. We rejoice in the appearance of this volume; and heartily thank Professor Shedd for it. It is no mere literal rendering of the original,—if it had been, it would, as many competent judges declare, have been confused in arrangement of the matter, and most cumbrous in style; but Professor Shedd has wisely translated with freedom, and has improved the structure of the work. The present volume embraces only the Ancient Church; two more contain, respectively, the Middle-Age Church, and the Church since the Reformation. We strongly hope the translator may soon complete and publish these.

Sketches in Nassau, Baden, and Switzerland.

Letters written during the Summer of 1856. By JOHN CURWEN. London: Ward and Co. This little unpretending book is not the product of any desire to make a reputation, or gain something of distinction, as a writer of travel. It is published in aid of funds now in process of collection, for erecting a new church for the use of the author's congregation. It is the pastor's contribution to that laudable object; and deserves to be so largely successful as materially to aid it. Some of the letters it contains were published in the *Tonic Sol-Fa Reporter*; and derive much of their interest from the notes on popular music, which one might expect to be made by the originator of a new and great movement for the popularisation of music at home. Other letters were addressed to the author's brother; and the rest to the church of which he is the pastor. All contain lively records of interesting experiences, and the thoughtful remarks of an observant and genial man. If there is little that is new in information, or striking in incident, there is much that is pleasant, amusing, and rememberable. The genuine religious feeling of the writer makes common facts and events usefully suggestive and gently quickening.

A few scraps from these pages will recommend them to our readers' notice. Writing of Wiesbaden, we have the following incident:—

"SINGING AT WORK."

"We were passing through the open space, where the droskies stand, near the great brunnen, when our ears were arrested by a true concord of sweet sounds. The voices were those of men. The music was fugal, having a complex and refined beauty, but full of life and spirit. We looked around at all the great houses, expecting to see a concert room, and to learn whence the sounds came. But we looked in vain. The drosky men, seeing our puzzled appearance, directed us to an open window in the upper part of one of the humbler houses. We stood and listened, as the sweet music came floating down; but there came mingled with it occasionally a curious 'tap, tap,' 'tap, tap.' This did puzzle us exceedingly, until the good-natured drosky man came to our relief. He placed his hands on the level of his knees, and then moved them sharply away to the right and left several times, exclaiming, with a smile on his face, 'Schumacher, mein Herr, Schumacher!' Why should not English shoemakers rejoice in such harmony as this? They shall soon."

Here are two amusing specimens (which carry a lesson for the lovers of Government interference) of the wise and careful:—

"MEDDLING OF 'PATERNAL' GOVERNMENTS."

"I had noticed that, in the Duchy of Nassau, the organists played an interlude of about four or eight rapid tones between each line of the hymn, but that there is nothing of the kind in Baden. I asked my friend, Mr. Mauch, the teacher and organist here, the reason of this. He said, 'It is forbidden by the Government!' Oh! this wonderful paternal Government! Can meddling possibly go further? . . .

The 'meddling' of paternal Government can 'go a step further' than I have mentioned above. One

Saturday evening when, according to the fashion of English households, the maid had carefully cleaned her kitchen and made it tidy, we were favoured with a visit from the Government chimney-sweep! A dreadful apparition to good house-keepers at such a moment! Our kitchen chimney, however, had been swept by a neighbour for us a few days before; so we felt at ease. But our peace was delusive; for the official assured us that the chimney was not swept! He referred us to his lists and entries, showed us that we were such a number, and that that number was not swept! In vain we affirmed and protested. He was the sweep for that district! Who could possibly know better than he! Willing to save our poor English cook trouble, we asked whether paying the money would do. 'Yes; that would do very well.' We thought it best, however, that the man should give an honest testimony to his paternal Government that our chimneys were safely swept; so we required him to go through the form of sweeping clean chimneys.

"If this important Government 'department' was established for the sake of preventing fires, it did not answer its purpose at Ziegelhausen. For that quiet village had, only a short time before, been roused by the ringing of the alarm bell and the cry of 'Fur!' The house of the dressmaker was built, like many in the village, with accommodation for cow and pig on the ground-floor, bed and sitting-room (approached by outside steps) above, cooking-room over that, and loft for the store of hay and fodder at the top. Whether the stove was overheated, or the chimney caught fire, I did not hear, but the loft was found in a blaze; and Catholics and Protestants, clergy and laity, and vigorous youths from Mr. De la Fite's school, all turned out to help. Then the great tank of the village fountain (where often we had seen the women rinsing, and wringing, and beating the clothes) proved its highest usefulness. The men took the little Government leather buckets, and each ran up the hill with his modicum of water to throw on the fire. (There was no spontaneous forming in line to hand the buckets, which the spirit of self-government and order would have suggested in any English village.) But the women put us all to shame! I never rejoiced that Ziegelhausen women could carry weights before! But when I saw them lift those monster washing-tubs on their heads, and go running up the hill, with a waddling gait, to quench the fire, my heart blessed the Ziegelhausen women!

"Perhaps it had been better if the sweeping of the dressmaker's chimney had been left to her own sense of self-preservation, instead of waiting for the action of a government department!" I commend these facts to the consideration of those Englishmen who evidently suppose 'the Government' to be some wonderful wise being, capable of an ever-watchful, omnipresent, incorruptible, superhuman activity, and imagine that it is far more fit to manage our social affairs than the natural instincts which God has given us for the purpose!"

Popular education in music did not strike Mr. Curwen as so well provided for in Germany as he expected.

"SCHOOL-MUSIC IN GERMANY."

"I may here mention a common vice of the German methods, of which also I have made a small collection. It is that they are too long, and *too slow*. If a child spends all his early days in one place, there is certainly a probability in Germany that he will attend for eight or nine years the same Government school-establishment. As he must through that period be *singing* every week at least, it naturally occurs to the German mind that he should begin from the first, and continue all that time receiving very piecemeal instruction in musical notation and the elements of musical science. This necessitates a wonderful crumb-cutting of the things to be taught, and leads the author to babify what ought only to be simplified.

"I heard the singing of the pupils in the Heidelberg Lyceum (where youths are prepared for the university), on their recitation day. An eight-voiced psalm by Mendelssohn, and four other beautiful and difficult pieces, were well and tastefully sung. But I found from the teacher afterwards, that all had been learned by ear, and with an amount of long labour, more than twice as great as our Tonic Sol-Fa Choir would need. Indeed, there is very little *sight-singing* to be heard in German schools, if I may believe the uniform testimony of the schoolmasters with whom I have spoken. But I think that those schools (which I have heard of, but have not seen), where the figure notations of Schade, Natorp, Müller, Waldmann, and Auberlin are used, *must* produce some *sight-singing*, and I have *heard* *sight-singing* in the Gymnasium at Basle, under the direction of my esteemed friend, Dr. Hauschild. The tune which I gave as a test in this case, was Boyre's Chant, in the key of F."

We hope this small but pleasing production, will answer the end of its publication.

Caste and Christianity: a Looking-glass for the Times. By TEMPLE CHRISTIAN FABER. London: Robert Hardwick, 26, Duke-street, Piccadilly.

THIS is a book full of cleverness, and everywhere displays the results of much and varied reading. No one would guess its character from its title. There are two systems of religion in the world: one is Caste, the other Christianity. You see Caste in India, in Rome, in Belgravia, and in the "High Caste Press," whose sympathies "are with holy things and holy places," but not with "holy thoughts and holy feelings;" and you see Christianity in the Reformation, in Puritanism, in Ragged Schools, and other kindred institutions. There are some very able contrasts drawn between caste abroad and caste at home, and some hard hits quietly but mercilessly bestowed on many existing European and English usages. We will give a specimen or two, by way of recommending the book to our readers, who will find in it plenty of learning and of amusement.

"In the Sandwich Islands the Sovereign and his consort always appeared in public, seated on men's shoulders, and travelled in this manner. The King and Queen were always accompanied by several pairs of sacred men; and the transition from the shoulders of one to those of another, at the termination of an ordinary stage, was

accompanied with much greater despatch than the horses of a mail-coach were changed. It is most remarkable that the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, and the despotic Sovereigns of Europe generally, should actually be carried, at the present time, on the shoulders of holy men precisely as in the case of their Sandwich Majesties." (P. 25.)

Here is a morsel that may stand by itself:—"A Jesuit missionary of South America flattered himself that he had overcome the cannibal propensities of a female convert. In the course of time she was taken seriously ill, and on his being sent for, and being satisfied with her religious state, he granted her absolution. He then inquired if he could do anything more for her. 'Alas!' she exclaimed, 'if I had but some one to fetch me the delicate foot of a little Chinaman boy, I think I could enjoy it!' The ruling passion strong in death!"

On page 261 we read with approbation, "The Christianity of our day is a very gaudy hot-house plant of the newest taste, and its cultivators scorn the old fashioned idea of rearing fruit trees; we must have flowers now-a-days, and not fruit. This is the rage of our new ecclesiastical floriculturists;—no hard working husbandmen are wanted now; all are to be florists. Hence ornament, colour, and perfume are studied, and regular irrigation twice a day." "Some would save souls by giving God's message; the other would save souls by giving Mozart's message; the one would 'speak words' whereby men might be saved; the other would play tunes whereby they might be saved." "We shall soon be prepared for a graceful mediæval debtor and creditor account for Sunday metropolitan holiness, similar to that made out by Totzel to the cities of Germany when favouring them with the pontifical indulgences. These musical 'indulgences' might be noted down somewhat after a maestoso fashion thus—

"Parish of Belgravia, Dr. to his Holiness Sir Tetzel Hall. To twelve drunken navvies entirely cured of sin, by Mozart's Mass in B flat; warranted not to steal; at 3s. 4d. each.....	£ 2 0 0
To fourteen dissipated members of the "Junior United Service" entirely changed in heart; very humble and pious Chris- tians; have left off drinking claret, at 16s. 13s. 4d. each.....	233 6 8
&c., &c."	

We may object to this method of putting a serious question; but it is one that will lay hold of many minds impervious or disinclined to the pure argumentative side of the "Superior Sunday Salvation Band" question. To those who wish to see what may be said against "innocent airs in Benjamin Hall, just opposite to Exeter Hall," and on a variety of other taking topics of the day, we cordially recommend "Caste and Christianity."

Gleanings.

Apropos of crinoline, an American paper thinks it is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be redressed.

The *North British Review* has reappeared after its temporary suspension. The original prospectus of 1844 is now reprinted as an index to the future character of the *Review*.

Messrs. Smith and Elder announce a series of cheap reprints of successful novels, and now we have "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë, neatly printed on good paper with elastic covers, for half-a-crown.

A correspondent of the Brussels *Indépendance* states that there have been six successful ascents of Mont Blanc this year. Chamouni is crowded with tourists.

A correspondent at a much-frequented watering place writes: "The other day I saw a 'notice' stuck up—'Lost.—Some time last week, a lady lost herself in her hat; any one bringing her to the address will be rewarded.'

M. Babinet, the astronomer, has just announced to the Institute, that in consequence of a favourable change in the currents of the ocean, a series of years of heat has been entered on, of which the present is the commencement.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Mr. John Bell's statue of "The Maid of Saragossa," and the same artist's group for the Wellington Memorial, have been placed in the Sculpture Room of the Department of Science and Art, at Old Brompton.

Mr. Macaulay has, it is said, given up the idea of continuing his "History of England" "down to a period within the memory of living man," as at first announced, and will conclude it with the death of Queen Anne.

In consequence of the prolonged time and great labour employed by Dr. Livingstone in preparing his journals for the press, besides the delay necessarily incurred in producing in a proper manner maps and illustrations for a very large impression, Mr. Murray has decided not to publish the book till Nov. 10.

Dr. Stephenson (an American physician) calls the attention of the profession to the treatment of erysipelas by tobacco, and asserts that this agent is the most reliable one for subduing erysipelas inflammation. He covers the inflamed surface with wet tobacco leaves, which are left on until much nausea is produced.—*Medical Times*.

The *London Journal* has been bought by Mr. Ingram, of the *Illustrated News*, and a Mr. M'Murray, for 27,000*l.*, and it is said an annuity of 700*l.* is one of the conditions. The sale is 400,000 a week. The *Family Herald* also changes hands for a large sum, and has been purchased by a Mr. Stevens. A new illustrated paper on a grand scale has been spoken of.

It is not fair in a public writer (says the Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times*, in reply to the *Edinburgh Review*), in discussing the question of the opium trade, to ignore the important and notorious facts—that opium is most extensively grown in China, at a price very far below that which is paid for the Indian opium; that it is smoked openly by mandarins at the Court and by judges on the bench; and that not one word appears in any public document against the traffic since the course of exchange has turned in favour of the Chinese, and this drug is paid for in silk and teas instead of in silver. I am no more an advocate for opium smuggling than I am for undue preferences for Hong Kong, but I am a strenuous advocate for giving the public the whole truth, so far as we can obtain it.

Some years since, the Receiver-General of Canada was travelling in a steam-boat with considerable funds for the Government, and for the sake of safety and privacy he engaged the whole of the ladies' cabin. The passengers were all alive to ascertain the reason of this arrangement, and especially to know what business the great man could have on hand to require such room and money. At length, one of them, more bold than the rest, ventured to introduce the subject as the receiver was walking the deck, asking him if he was on a Government contract. "Yes!" was the prompt reply. "A very large one?" "Yes! very large." "May I ask what it is?" "Yes." "Well, pray, Sir, what is it?" "Why, you see," said the Receiver-General, with great seriousness, "the Queen of England has made a present to the King of Siam of her half of Lake Ontario, and I am engaged to bottle it off!" No more questions were asked.

Lady Huntingdon had sold all her jewels to build a chapel at Brighton. Some years later, she was in perplexity how to raise money for a chapel she wished to build at Birmingham. She was accustomed to keep in her house the sum of 300*l.*, to defray the expenses of her funeral; and it was her wish to be buried in white satin. This money was considered so sacred that on no account was it to be touched. On this occasion, she said to Lady Anne Erskine, her friend and companion, "I want 300*l.*; I have no money in the house but that put by for my funeral; for the first time in my life, I feel inclined to let that go." Lady Anne said, "You can trust God with your soul—why not with your funeral?" The countess took the money; and, the very day she did so, a gentleman, who could know nothing of the circumstances, sent her a cheque for precisely 300*l.*!—*Memorials of the Countess of Huntingdon*.

Obituary.

MR. WILLIAM RAWSON died at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, from injuries received from an accident, by which he was ridden over by his groom. Mr. Rawson was well known as the treasurer of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and rendered valuable, although unobtrusive, services during that memorable struggle.

MRS. JOHNSTONE.—The *Scotsman* records, with a deserved tribute, the death of a Scottish novelist of some celebrity—Mrs. Johnstone, for many years editor of *Tait's Magazine* "in its best days," and one of its most valued contributors. She will be remembered as the authoress of "Clan Albyn," "Violet Hamilton," "The Edinburgh Tales," and "Meg Dod's Cookery-Book." Mrs. Johnstone died on Wednesday morning, at her husband's house in Buccleuch-place, Edinburgh, at a "comparatively advanced age."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. M. WHEELER, K.C.B., whose melancholy death at Cawnpore has followed so closely upon the heavy losses which our arms in India have sustained in the persons of Sir Henry Lawrence and General Barnard, was one of the most able and distinguished officers in the Indian services, as he proved in the Sikh war. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1803, in which year he received his first commission in the Bengal Native Infantry. In the next year he marched with his regiment under Lord Lake against Delhi. Having risen steadily through each of the intermediate ranks, he became colonel of the 48th Bengal Native Infantry in 1846, and in the course of the same year was appointed first class brigadier in command of field forces. In 1854 he attained the rank of major-general. In December, 1855, previous to the hard-fought battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, the gallant General (then Brigadier) Wheeler, with 4,500 men and 21 guns, covered the village of Buscan, where the large depot of stores had been collected for the army. Having repeatedly been mentioned with high approbation by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Gough) and the Governor-General (Sir Henry Hardinge) for his brilliant services in the campaigns in the Punjab, and more especially for his capture of the forts of Rungur, Nuggul, and Kullalwalha, and the heights of Dulla in his operations against the rebel Ram Sing, he was created in 1856 a Knight Commander of the Bath, and for some time before his lamented death he held the command of the military district of Cawnpore. Unlike Sir H. Lawrence, Sir J. Outram, and most other distinguished East Indian officers, he does not appear to have been employed in a political or civil capacity.

[Advertisement.]—HINTS ON DRESS, and on the Arrangement of the Hair, by Alex. Ross, contains much useful information, part of which is the mode of applying his Hair Dye, which is invaluable, inasmuch as it produces a lasting and perfect colour of any shade requisite. In this age of artificial wants such a person as our Author is a valuable requisite to the civilized world, for the more advanced we get in the refinements of life the grayer we become. For the information of those who

Would like to try this preparation, we subjoin the address.—
ALEX. ROSS, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—It may be interesting to our readers to state that Mr. Alex. Ross, of No. 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, has introduced a Hair Dye that produces a light brown colour upon the hair, an acquisition hitherto, we believe, not obtained. The objection to hair dyes has been that they produce a jet black colour only. By this discovery it is likely that they will be more extensively used than they have been, particularly those manufactured by Mr. Ross, as no hurtful effect is sustained by the skin by his preparations.

MARRIAGES.

August 18, at Neufchâtel, Switzerland, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, of Maidstone, Kent, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. GEO. COOK, of the Wood Farm, Flitwick, Bedfordshire.

August 18, by license, at the Baptist Chapel, Tottebank, by the Rev. T. TAYLOR, the Rev. PETER PROUT, Baptist minister, Haslingden, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late THOMAS BRIGGS, manufacturer, Ulverstone.

August 22, at the Independent Chapel, Kingsbridge, by the Rev. John JACK, Mr. RICHARD HEATH, of Buckfastleigh, to Miss ALICE LUKEHAM, of Kingsbridge.

August 22, at the Baptist Chapel, Sharnbrook, Beds, by the Rev. T. WILLIAMS, Mr. H. WALTERS, to Miss SUSAN EDES.

August 26, at the Independent Chapel, Damerham, Wilts, by the Rev. Samuel Williams, of Crippenstyle, Mr. THOMAS GOODENOUGH, to ELIZA, daughter of Mr. ISAAC BRITTON, all of Damerham.

August 26, at Stepney Meeting, by the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., JAMES SCRUTTON, Esq., of 11, Canton-place, East India-road, London, to SARAH CRAWSHAW, eldest daughter of JOSEPH HOLSWORTH, Esq., of Crown-row, Mile End-road, London.

September 1, at the Independent Chapel, Richmond, Surrey, by the Rev. John COX, HENRY MAY, second son of CHARLES BURTON, Esq., of Ipswich, to MARY BUNNELL, eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM J. LEWIS, of Spital-square, London.

DEATHS.

June 3, killed at Seetaapoer, in Oude, by the men of his own regiment, when proceeding with them to quell the mutiny of the 9th and 10th Oude Infantry at the station, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. BIRCH, commanding 41st Regiment Native Infantry.

June 15, killed in the massacre at Gwalior, Lieut. and Adjutant ARCHIBALD PROCTER, 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, youngest son of the late Rev. THOMAS PROCTER.

June 28, at Kusowlie, Northern India, from congestion of the lungs, brought on by excessive exertion, while doing duty with the mutinous 5th Bengal Native Infantry, C. GARDNER, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, fourth son of the late General the Hon. W. H. GARDNER, Royal Artillery.

July 5, while commanding the Field Force before Delhi, Major-General Sir HENRY BARNARD, K.C.B., of cholera, brought on by over fatigue and exposure to the sun, in the earnest discharge of his duty, aged fifty-eight.

July 29, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, EMILY ANNE, the beloved child of the Rev. J. E. HENDERSON, aged four years and ten months.

July 9, at Sealkote, shot by a trooper of the 9th Cavalry, Captain W. L. M. BISHOP, 46th B.N.I., son of the late WILLIAM BISHOP, Esq., of Graywood, Surrey.

August 16, at Alexandria, MICHAEL BELL, Esq., youngest son of the late THOMAS BELL, Esq., of Hackney, and for some years Engineer-in-Chief in the service of His Highness Said Pacha.

August 20, at 6, Tavistock-street, Gordon-square, JANE, the beloved wife of ROBERT CHARLES, Esq., aged sixty-one.

August 24, at Burnham, Essex, the Rev. JOHN GARRINGTON, for forty-four years the diligent, devoted, and faithful pastor of the Baptist Church at Burnham, in the eighty-second year of his age.

August 25, at Staines, THOMAS UWINE, R.A., surveyor of pictures to the Queen, &c., in his seventy-fifth year.

August 27, at Neath, JAMES BALSTON, eldest son of JAMES KENWAY, Esq., merchant, deeply regretted by all who knew him, aged nineteen.

August 27, JAMES PLATT, Esq., M.P., of Hartford House, Oldham, aged thirty-three years.

August 28, at his residence, Deepwell Black Rock, County of Dublin, RICHARD SAMUEL GUINNESS, Esq., after a long and painful illness.

August 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, 20, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, JANET EMILY, the beloved wife of ROBERT WALLIS, Esq., of Tottenham.

August 29, at Leicester, THOMAS STANLEY NEDHAM, Esq., son of the late JOHN NEDHAM, Esq.

August 29, at Roehampton House, Major VISCOUNT BALGOWIE, aged twenty-five.

August 29, at 8, Rockstone-place, Southampton, General PATRICK CAMPBELL, of Duntroun, late Royal Artillery, formerly Chargé d'Affaires in Columbia, and afterwards Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, in his 78th year.

August 30, at Nottingham, SARAH ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN BARBER, aged seventeen years.

August 31, after two days' illness, LOUISA ANN, wife of ETHELRED CLARKE, Esq., of Grove-road Villas, Walthamstow, aged sixty-eight.

Recently, at Hauxley, Northumberland, KATHARINE MANNERS SUTTON, daughter of the late CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, DD., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The full details of the mail from India, on Saturday, at first caused the Stock Market to assume a heavy appearance, but on the delivery of the letters a much better feeling was awakened, and there was a rebound of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Consols. On Monday, owing to the largeness of the specie arrivals during the past few days, the funds opened at an advance of a quarter per cent. upon the improved price of Saturday, but subsequently experienced a reaction. The immediate pressure of the silver drain is at present materially mitigated, and it is estimated that the total remittances by the *Indus* on the 4th Sept. will not exceed 500,000*l.* to 600,000*l.* The last packet, it will be remembered, took 1,095,014*l.* To-day the market was again buoyant and prices rose $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which was maintained to the close; but there is not much activity.

Foreign Stocks are quiet, but also tend upwards.

A moderate business has been reported in the Railway Share Market, and prices are rather firmer. Caledonian have advanced to 80*l*; Great Northern to 96*l*; Great Western to 54*l*; Midlands to 81*l* 82*l*; Norfolk to 61*l*; North-Eastern, Berwick, 93*l* 94*l*; North-Eastern, York, to 78*l* 78*l*; and North Staffords to 13*l*. Brighton have receded to 104*l*; South-Western to 92*l*; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 39*l*; and South-Eastern to 69*l*. The Foreign

lines are dull, and exhibited no variation of importance; and the Colonial lines are inactive.

Mining Shares are at quite nominal values. Joint Stock Bank Shares are flat.

The *Persia* brought 348,500*l.* in specie from New York. A portion of the amount is probably on French account. By this arrival the imports of the week were swelled to 1,230,000*l.* in value. The value of the export was under 300,000*l.* A large balance consequently remains, out of which the Bank has obtained fully half a million. Next week, however, about 750,000*l.* will be despatched to India and China.

About 140,000*l.* in gold was sold to the Bank yesterday. Of this 104,000*l.* was American, and 36,000*l.* Russian. The specie brought by *La Plata* from the West Indies and Mexico is 445,000*l.*, of which 340,000*l.* is silver.

The fluctuation of stocks and shares during last month were considerable. The range of Consols was 1*l* per cent., and the result of the operations of the month has been to establish a fall of 1*l* per cent., in addition to that of 1*l* which occurred in July. At the same time the bullion in the bank has experienced a reduction of about half a-million, while the accounts of the Bank of France have also exhibited a falling off of 895,000*l.* In railway shares, likewise, the general tendency has been towards reaction, although the movements have been varied,—some lines, such as the Caledonian and North-Eastern, showing great firmness, while others have suffered rather severely especially the Great Western, the South-Eastern, South-Western, Brighton, and Great Northern. On the continental Bourses during the month there has been universal inactivity and dulness.

It seems that the shareholders of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation will not get off with merely the loss of all their paid-up capital: the assets of the bank do not turn out so productive as was expected—a call of 15*l.* per share has been made, and it is intimated that if this be not promptly paid the whole affair must go into bankruptcy.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns for the past week describe a rather active business at Manchester, although it has been moderate as compared with the excitement in the Liverpool cotton-market. At Birmingham the demand for iron is well sustained, and large contracts are in hand. A further advance has occurred in copper. For the general manufactures of the place large orders have arrived from Australia, and employment is also increased by the requirements of the East India Company for arms and accoutrements. At Nottingham there has been an improved inquiry for lace, but the hosiery branches are still very dull. In the woollen districts business is limited, but steady, and the Irish linen-markets are without alteration. At Gloucester the failure has been announced of Mr. W. Cassie, a railway contractor, for 80,000*l.*

The general business of the port of London during the past week has been moderately active, although the arrivals have been much less numerous. The total of ships reported inward was 210, being 170 less than in the previous week. These included 49 with cargoes of grain, flour, &c., the arrivals of sugar being also very large. The number of ships cleared outward was 145, including 19 in ballast, showing a decrease of 4. One vessel only cleared direct for Shanghai.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$					
Consols for Account	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i>	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i>	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities ..	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	—	210 <i>l</i>	—	—	—	210 <i>l</i>
Bank Stock ..	215 <i>l</i>	214 <i>l</i>	—	—	215 <i>l</i>	215 <i>l</i>
Exchequer-bills ..	4 dis	par	par	par	4 dis	4 dis
India Bonds ..	20 <i>l</i>	17 <i>l</i> 12 <i>s</i>	—	—	16 <i>l</i> 12 <i>s</i>	16 <i>l</i> 12 <i>s</i>
Long Annuities ..	18 <i>l</i>	18 <i>l</i> 1 <i>10</i>	—	—	—	—

Wheat s. s. Wheat s. s.

Essex and Kent, Red 52 to 58 Dantzig .. 62 to 72

Ditto White .. 54 60 Konigsberg, Red .. 48 64

Linc., Norfolk, and Pomeranian, Red .. 46 62

Yorkshire Red .. — Rostock .. 46 62

Scotch .. 40 46 Danish and Holstein 38 48

Rye .. 38 40 East Friesland .. 40 42

Barley, malting .. 40 44 Petersburg .. 50 54

Distilling .. 34 36 Riga and Archangel .. —

Malt (pale) .. 74 76 Polish Odessa .. 48 50

Beets, Mazagan .. — Marianopolis .. 52 56

Ticks .. — Taganrog .. —

Harrow .. — Egyptian .. 44 46

Pigeon .. — American (U.S.) .. 44 46

Peas, White .. 40 42 Barley, Pomeranian .. 34 40

Grav .. 42 44 Konigsberg .. —

Maple .. 42 44 Danish .. 33 36

Boiler .. 42 44 East Friesland .. 22 24

Tares (English new) .. 36 38 Egyptian .. 22 24

Foreign .. 36 38 Odessa .. 22 26

Oats (English feed) .. 23 26 Beans —

Flour, town made, per Horse .. 36 40

Sack of 230lbs .. 37 50 Pigeon .. 40 42

Linseed, English .. — Egyptian .. 38 40

Baltic .. 62 66 Peas, White .. 33 40

Black Sea .. 60 66 Dutch .. 19 22

Hempseed .. 40 42 Jahde .. 19 21

Canaryseed .. 90 92 Danish .. 19 21

Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112lbs. English .. 70 74 Swedish .. 24 25

German .. 50 60 Petersburg .. 22 25

French .. 60 68 American .. 60 68 Flour, per bar. of 196lbs. —

Linseed Cakes, 13*l* 0*s* to 13*l* 10*s* New York .. 30 32

Rape Cake, 6*l* 10*s* to 7*l* 0*s* per cwt. Spanish, per sack .. 54 58

Reposed, 35*l* 0*s* to 37*l* 0*s* per last Carraways, per cwt. 36 40

SEEDS, Monday, August 31.—The trade for seed remains without noticeable alteration in values. A few new samples of red seed are on offer in the market from France, and the quality is fine, but the high prices required prevent any business as yet; white meets no alteration. Trefoil is unchanged. Canaryseed, with scanty supply, fully maintains last week's advance. Winter tares, with less supply, obtained rather better prices.

are very moderate, and the trade generally is steady, at full prices.

Per Sbs by the carcass.

	s. d.									
Inferior beef .	3	2	3	4	Inf. mutton .	3	4	to	3	6
Middling ditto .	3	5	3	8	Middling ditto .	3	8	4	4	
Prime large do. .	3	10	4	2	Prime ditto .	4	6	4	10	
Do. small do. .	4	4	4	6	Veal .	3	4	4	4	
Large pork .	3	6	0	0	Small pork .	4	2	4	8	
Lamb, 4d to 5d.										

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Sept. 1.

TEA.—The market continues very quiet, and little business is expected before Thursday next, when about 17,000 packages will be offered for public competition. Prices are nominally unaltered. Common Congou, 14d per lb.

SUGAR.—There is very little business doing, and the market presented a very dull appearance, with a slight downward tendency in prices. In the refined market business is very dull, and lower prices are current for both brown lumps and crushed.

COFFEE.—There is rather more demand for plantation Ceylon for both home use and for export, and full rates are current. Other qualities are at previous value.

RICE.—There is a very limited business doing, and prices are in favour of buyers.

BUMPS.—The demand for the better qualities of Jamaica continues active, and full rates are readily realised. Other qualities are also in good request at former rates.

TALLOW.—The market is extremely firm, and a large business has been done at improved rates. P.Y.C. on the spot, 62s 9d to 63s, and for three months 60s 6d to 61s per ewt. Home melted is 61s 6d per cwt. cash.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 31.—There was a respectable amount of business transacted in Irish butter last week; prices advanced 1s to 2s per cwt, and the market was firm and healthy at the close. Best foreign was 2s to 4s per cwt dearer. No material change in other descriptions. Bacon: Irish and Ham: sizeable, prime and fresh, was in fair demand at about previous rates. English was most in request. Other sorts were nearly neglected. In yams and lard no noticeable alteration.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, August 29.—The supply of most kinds of fruit is more than sufficient for demand. Kent berries continue to be furnished in great abundance, and the prices for them are much lower than they were last week. They range from 2s to 3s per 100lbs. Barcelos nuts fetch 2s per bushel; new Spanish and Brazil, 1s ditto. Among vegetables are French beans, and cauliflowers; the latter are realising from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful. Spanish onions may now be had at from 1s to 2s 6d dozen. Cut flowers consist of orchids, Chinese primulas, gardenias, heliotropes, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 31.—These markets continue to be liberally supplied with potatoes, coastwise and by railway. In most kinds a steady business is doing, as follows: York regents, 5s to 6s; shaws, 4s to 5s; middlings, 3s to 3s 6d per cwt. Last week's imports were only 20 bags from Schiedam.

TALLOW, Monday, August 31.—Our market continues firm, and prices generally have an upward tendency to-day. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 63s per cwt. Rough fat 3s 4d per lbs.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 31.—Some few parcels of the new growth have reached our market, and as the season is somewhat early, the colour and quality of the samples are very good. Picking will be very general during this week, and when the market is more fully supplied, a fair demand is anticipated. The duty is estimated at about 160,000*l*.

WOOL, LONDON, Monday, August 31.—Since our last report there has been an improved feeling in the demand for most kinds of English wool, notwithstanding that the manufacturers are well supplied with colonial qualities, and in some instances 4d to 1d per lb. more money has been realized. The market wears a most healthy appearance, and there is every prospect of higher rates.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 1.—Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay, 8s to 8s; inferior ditto, 5s to 6s; superior clover, 10s to 11s; inferior ditto, 7s to 8s; straw, 2s to 3s per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Our market is very quiet, but without change in prices. The amount of business done is good for Tuesday. The sales are 8,000 bales, including 5,080 American 6d to 10d; 2,500 Surat, 5d to 6d; 350 Egyptian, 10d to 13d; 70 Pernam, 2d to 10d;—of which 2,500 bales are for speculation and export. The week's imports is 5,676 bales.

Advertisements.

TO CONFECTIONERS and BISCUIT BAKERS.—WANTED, by a sober steady MAN, a SITUATION as GENERAL WORKMAN or BISCUIT BAKER, in town or country. Good reference can be given.

Apply to A. B., 12, Blenheim-street, King's-road, Chelsea.

WANTED, immediately, a YOUNG MAN as AN IMPROVER in the DRAPERY BUSINESS. Also an APPRENTICE.

Apply to Robert Parsons and Co., Drapers, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

N.B. No one need apply who is not a fair arithmetician, and does not write a good hand.

TO DRAPERS.—A MARRIED MAN (twenty-nine years of age), who has had great experience both for himself and others, and who is well acquainted with the markets, is open to an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER or CONFIDENTIAL HAND in a good Country Trade, to superintend the DRAPERY DEPARTMENT in a General Trade; or to take the Management of a Branch Concern. Testimonials unexceptionable.

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A well-selected stock always on hand.

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GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE. The extraordinary effect produced by its use on dry Heads of Hair, where there is a want of tone and deficiency of natural support in the nutrient tubes of the hair, is well known. It not only causes the young, short, tender hair to grow up strong, but also prevents the hair from falling off or becoming grey.

The numerous cases of restoration of the hair after having fallen off and partial baldness are truly astonishing.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., by the Proprietor, 96, Goswell-road, and 148, Holborn-bars, London. Sent free to all parts of the kingdom.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

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The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

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COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London. Established 1802.

A FACT for PHYSIOLOGISTS.

It is a singular fact that in this enlightened age and country the treatment usually adopted by the faculty, in cases of Dyspepsia (Indigestion), is the result of a false theory, indicating a lamentable ignorance of the Physiology of the Stomach and Digestive Organs; and is in most instances calculated to establish and confirm the malady it is intended to remove.

The Secretary of the Nottingham Botanic Institute will feel a pleasure in forwarding (free) to all applicants the excellent Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, recently discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia; and communicated to the Institute by that distinguished Botanist. The Medical Reform Society (of whom cost these announcements appear) wish it to be frankly and distinctly understood that they will not, in any shape, nor under any circumstances whatever, accept any contribution, fee, or gratuity for this recipe; the object of the Society being to demonstrate the superiority of the Botanic over every other practice of medicine, and in return only desire that those who may be signally benefited by it, will forward to the Society a statement of the case, and thus aid with facts in accelerating the present movement in favour of Medical Reform.

Enclose directed envelope to the Secretary, Botanic Institute, Nottingham.

BECKINGHAM'S NEROLINE, for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

It removes all eruptions, pimples, freckles, tan, tetter, &c., allays all heat or redness of the face, and renders a rough or chapped skin soft, smooth, and fair.

Ladies, to ensure retaining their youthful beauty, should after washing, apply a little of this fluid to the face and hands, then dry with a soft towel; after undergoing any fatigue, this will be found very refreshing.

Mothers nursing will find it prevent chapped or cracked nipples, and when applied to the infant's mouth heal all aphthous affections, as Thrush, &c.

It effectively softens the beard and prevents smarting during shaving.

Prepared only by Beckingham and Co., Birmingham; and sold in bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, by Hues, Chemist, Handsworth, Birmingham; Bagott, Dudley Highway, Walsall; Kimberly, Bilston; Cook, 134, Chester-road; Lynch, Market, Manchester; and all Chemists.

MUSIC FOR CLASSES.

PRACTICE SONGS; designed to Promote Articulate and Expressive Singing. In Nos. at 3d., and Parts at 1s.

Nos. 3 and 4 (in one), are now ready, containing Fifteen Songs on the Seasons, arranged as a Cantata, price 6d.; also Part I., containing Nos. 1 to 4, in cloth, price 1s.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MUSIC. Single Voice Parts, stiff cloth; Tunes, 1s.; Anthems, 6d.; together, 1s. 6d.

London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Unwin, Bucklersbury. Manchester: Fletcher and Tubbs.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

5,000 Copies of a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation.

GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., having been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work by a Physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope enclosing two stamps, to prepay postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every information required.

Address, G. Thomas, Esq., Craven House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

This day, price 8s 6d.
BIBLE STUDIES, Conducted on the Principle of a Progressive Development in Divine Teaching, by J. H. TITCOMBE, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

This day, Fourth Edition, 3s.
PROVERBS and their LESSONS. By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

By the same author.

ON THE STUDY OF WORDS. Seventh Edition, revised, 3s. 6d.

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Price 1s., Part I.
D. R. CAMPBELL'S EXPOSITORY BIBLE,
LARGE TYPE EDITION.

Specimen Sheet sent gratis by Post.

W. R. McPhun, Publisher, London and Glasgow.

Just Published, price 6d.
THE ESSENCE OF GRAMMAR; or, a Leaf of Love to Save a Tear. By HENRY MENCE. William Tweedie, 337, Strand.

"We heartily commend this cheap and handsome little work to the youths and others who desire to do a difficult task very easily."—Birmingham Daily Press.

Sent post free for six stamps. Address Henry Mence, High-street, Dudley.

Now ready, price 10s.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. Part XI.

containing a Legion of Greenhill Hall, by Mrs. Crowe; Rascaldom and its Kings, by G. W. Thornbury; An Amateur Plum Pudding: The First Article of a Popular Author, by Dr. Doran; A Morning Walk in Algiers, by Bosse Rayner Parkes; Memoir of Beranger, by Robert B. Brough; the Tower of Harkstone Castle, by the Author of "Paul Ferrall"; Notices of the French Exhibition and of the Designs for the Wellington Monument; and numerous other interesting papers; together with Fifteen Beautiful Wood Engravings by Henry Linton, among which are portraits of Macleod and Beranger; Hide and Seek, by J. C. Horley, A.R.A.; Shakspere, by John Gilbert; Neglected Flowers, by T. M. Joy; the First Cradle, by Dubay; Landscape, by S. P. Jackson, &c., &c.

25

[SEPT. 2, 1857.]

would like to try this preparation, we subjoin the address.—
ALEX. ROSE, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—It may be interesting to our readers to state that Mr. Alex. Rose, of No. 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, has introduced a Hair Dye that produces a light brown colour upon the hair, an aqua-tint hitherto, we believe, not obtained. The objection to hair dye has been that they produce a jet black colour only. By this discovery it is likely that they will be more extensively used than they have been, particularly those manufactured by Mr. Rose, as no hurtful effect is sustained by the skin by his preparations.

MARRIAGES.

August 18, at Neufchâtel, Switzerland, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, of Maidstone, Kent, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. GEO. COOK, of the Wood Farm, Flitwick, Bedfordshire.

August 18, by license, at the Baptist Chapel, Tottlebank, by the Rev. T. TAYLOR, the Rev. PETER PROUT, Baptist minister, Haslingden, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late THOMAS BARCOO, manufacturer, Ulverstone.

August 22, at the Independent Chapel, Kingsbridge, by the Rev. John JACK, Mr. RICHARD HEATH, of Buckfastleigh, to Miss ALICE LUKEHAM, of Kingsbridge.

August 22, at the Baptist Chapel, Sharnbrook, Beds, by the Rev. T. WILLIAMS, Mr. H. WALTERS, to Miss SUSAN EDEN.

August 25, at the Independent Chapel, Damerham, Wilts, by the Rev. Samuel Williams, of Crippenstyle, Mr. THOMAS GOODENOUGH, to ELIZA, daughter of Mr. ISAAC BRITTON, all of Damerham.

August 26, at Stepney Meeting, by the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., JAMES SCRUTTON, Esq., of 11, Canton-place, East India-road, London, to SARAH CRAWHAW, eldest daughter of JOSEPH HOLDWORTH, Esq., of Crown-row, Mile End-road, London.

September 1, at the Independent Chapel, Richmond, Surrey, by the Rev. John COX, HENRY MAY, second son of CHARLES BURTON, Esq., of Ipswich, to MARY BUNNELL, eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM J. LEWIS, of Spital-square, London.

DEATHS.

June 3, killed at Soetapoor, in Oude, by the men of his own regiment, when proceeding with them to quell the mutiny of the 9th and 10th Oude Infantry at the station, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. BIRCH, commanding 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

June 15, killed in the massacre at Gwalior, Lieutenant and Adjutant ARCHIBALD PROCTER, 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, youngest son of the late Rev. THOMAS PROCTER.

June 28, at Kussowlie, Northern India, from congestion of the lungs, brought on by excessive exertion, while doing duty with the mutinous 5th Bengal Native Infantry, C. GARDNER, 32nd Bengal Light Infantry, fourth son of the late General the Hon. W. H. GARDNER, Royal Artillery.

July 5, while commanding the Field Force before Delhi, Major-General Sir HENRY BARNARD, K.C.B., of cholera, brought on by over fatigue and exposure to the sun, in the earnest discharge of his duty, aged fifty-eight.

July 29, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, EMILY ANNE, the beloved child of the Rev. J. E. HENDERSON, aged four years and ten months.

July 9, at Sealkote, shot by a trooper of the 9th Cavalry, Captain W. L. M. BISHOP, 46th B.N.I., son of the late WILLIAM BISHOP, Esq., of Graywood, Surrey.

August 10, at Alexandria, MICHAEL BELL, Esq., youngest son of the late THOMAS BELL, Esq., of Hackney, and for some years Engineer-in-Chief in the service of His Highness Said Pacha.

August 20, at 5, Tavistock-street, Gordon-square, JANE, the beloved wife of ROBERT CHARLES, Esq., aged sixty-one.

August 24, at Burnham, Essex, the Rev. JOHN GARRINGTON, for forty-four years the diligent, devoted, and faithful pastor of the Baptist Church at Burnham, in the eighty-second year of his age.

August 25, at Staines, THOMAS UWINE, R.A., surveyor of pictures to the Queen, &c., in his seventy-fifth year.

August 27, at Neath, JAMES BALSTON, eldest son of JAMES KENWAY, Esq., merchant, deeply regretted by all who knew him, aged nineteen.

August 27, JAMES PLATT, Esq., M.P., of Hartford House, Oldham, aged thirty-three years.

August 28, at his residence, Deepwell Black Rock, County of Dublin, RICHARD SAMUEL GUINNESS, Esq., after a long and painful illness.

August 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, 20, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, JANET EMILY, the beloved wife of ROBERT WALLS, Esq., of Tottenham.

August 29, at Leicester, THOMAS STANLEY NEDHAM, Esq., son of the late JOHN NEDHAM, Esq.

August 29, at Rotherham House, Major Viscount BALGONIE, aged twenty-five.

August 29, at 8, Rockstone-place, Southampton, General PATRICK CAMPBELL, of Duntrone, late Royal Artillery, formerly Chargé d'Affaires in Columbia, and afterwards Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, in his 78th year.

August 30, at Nottingham, SARAH ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN BARBER, aged seventeen years.

August 31, after two days' illness, LOUISA ANN, wife of EBENEZER CLARKE, Esq., of Grove-road Villas, Walthamstow, aged sixty-eight.

Recently, at Hauxley, Northumberland, KATHARINE MANNERS SUTTON, daughter of the late CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, DD., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The full details of the mail from India, on Saturday, at first caused the Stock Market to assume a heavy appearance, but on the delivery of the letters a much better feeling was awakened, and there was a rebound of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Consols. On Monday, owing to the largeness of the specie arrivals during the past few days, the funds opened at an advance of a quarter per cent. upon the improved price of Saturday, but subsequently experienced a reaction. The immediate pressure of the silver drain is at present materially mitigated, and it is estimated that the total remittances by the *Indus* on the 4th Sept. will not exceed 500,000*l.* to 600,000*l.* The last packet, it will be remembered, took 1,095,014*l.* To-day the market was again buoyant and prices rose $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which was maintained to the close; but there is not much activity.

Foreign Stocks are quiet, but also tend upwards.

A moderate business has been reported in the Railway Share Market, and prices are rather firmer. Caledonian have advanced to 80*l*; Great Northern to 96; Great Western to 54*l*; Midlands to 81*l* 82; Norfolk to 61*l*; North-Eastern, Berwick, 93*l* 94; North-Eastern, York, to 78*l* 78*l*; and North Staffords to 13*l*. Brighton have receded to 104*l*; South-Western to 92*l*; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 39*l*; and South-Eastern to 69*l*. The Foreign

lines are dull, and exhibited no variation of importance; and the Colonial lines are inactive.

Mining Shares are at quite nominal values. Joint Stock Bank Shares are flat.

The *Persia* brought 348,501*l.* in specie from New York. A portion of the amount is probably on French account. By this arrival the imports of the week were swelled to 1,230,000*l.* in value. The value of the export was under 300,000*l.* A large balance consequently remains, out of which the Bank has obtained fully half a million. Next week, however, about 750,000*l.* will be despatched to India and China.

About 140,000*l.* in gold was sold to the Bank yesterday. Of this 104,000*l.* was American, and 36,000*l.* Russian. The specie brought by *La Plata* from the West Indies and Mexico is 445,000*l.*, of which 340,000*l.* is silver.

The fluctuation of stocks and shares during last month were considerable. The range of Consols was 1*l* per cent., and the result of the operations of the month has been to establish a fall of 1*l* per cent., in addition to that of 1*l* which occurred in July. At the same time the bullion in the bank has experienced a reduction of about half a-million, while the accounts of the Bank of France have also exhibited a falling off of 895,000*l.* In railway shares, likewise, the general tendency has been towards reaction, although the movements have been varied,—some lines, such as the Caledonian and North-Eastern, showing great firmness, while others have suffered rather severely especially the Great Western, the South-Eastern, South-Western, Brighton, and Great Northern. On the continental Bourses during the month there has been universal inactivity and dullness.

It seems that the shareholders of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation will not get off with merely the loss of all their paid-up capital: the assets of the bank do not turn out so productive as was expected—a call of 15*l.* per share has been made, and it is intimated that if this be not promptly paid the whole affair must go into bankruptcy.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns for the past week describe a rather active business at Manchester, although it has been moderate as compared with the excitement in the Liverpool cotton-market. At Birmingham the demand for iron is well sustained, and large contracts are in hand. A further advance has occurred in copper. For the general manufactures of the place large orders have arrived from Australia, and employment is also increased by the requirements of the East India Company for arms and accoutrements. At Nottingham there has been an improved inquiry for lace, but the hosiery branches are still very dull. In the woollen districts business is limited, but steady, and the Irish linen-markets are without alteration. At Gloucester the failure has been announced of Mr. W. Cassie, a railway contractor, for 80,000*l.*

The general business of the port of London during the past week has been moderately active, although the arrivals have been much less numerous. The total of ships reported inward was 210, being 170 less than in the previous week. These included 49 with cargoes of grain, flour, &c., the arrivals of sugar being also very large. The number of ships cleared outward was 145, including 19 in ballast, showing a decrease of 4. One vessel only cleared direct for Shanghai.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Recd.	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$
New 8 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities ..	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	90 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	91 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	210 <i>l</i>	—	—	—	210 <i>l</i>	—
Bank Stock ..	215 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	214 <i>l</i>	—	—	215 <i>l</i>	215 <i>l</i>
Exchequer-bills ..	4 dis	par	par	par	4 dis	—
India Bonds ..	20 dis	17 dis	—	—	16 dis	20 dis
Long Annuities ..	18 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	18 <i>l</i> $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—

Wheat

s. s. Wheat

Essex and Kent, Red 52 to 58

Ditto White .. 54 60

Lincs., Norfolk, and

Yorkshire Red .. —

Scotch .. 40 46

Rye .. 38 40

Barley, malting .. 40 44

Distilling .. 34 36

Malt (pale) .. 74 76

Beans, Mazagan .. —

Ticks .. —

Harrow .. —

Pigeon .. —

Peas, White .. 40 42

Greys .. 42 44

Maize .. 42 44

Boilers .. 42 44

Tares (English new) .. 36 38

Foreign .. 36 38

Oats (English feed) .. 23 26

Flour, town made, per

Sack of 280lbs .. 37 50

Linenseed, English .. —

Baltic .. 62 66

Black Sea .. 60 66

Hempseed .. 40 42

Canaryseed .. 90 92

Cloverseed, per cwt. of

112lbs. English .. 70 74

German .. 50 60

French .. 60 66

American .. 60 68

Linen Cakes, 13*l* 0s to 13*l* 10s

Rape Cake, 6*l* 10s to 7*l* 0s per cwt.

Rapeseed, 3*l* 0s to 3*l* 10s per last

Beans—

Horse .. 36 40

Pigeon .. 40 42

Egyptian .. 38 40

Konigberg .. 34 40

Danish .. 33 36

East Friesland .. 22 24

Egyptian .. 22 24

Odessa .. 22 26

are very moderate, and the trade generally is steady, at full prices.

Per Sibs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef .	.3	2	to	3
Middling ditto .	.3	6	3	8
Prime large do. .	.3	10	4	2
Do. small do. .	.4	4	5	0
Large pork .	.3	6	4	0
Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.				

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Sept. 1.

TEA.—The market continued very quiet, and little business is expected before Thursday next, when about 17,000 packages will be offered for public competition. Prices are nominally unaltered. Common Congou, 14*d* per lb.

SUGAR.—There is very little business doing, and the market presented a very dull appearance, with a slight downward tendency in prices. In the refined market business is very dull, and lower prices are current for both brown lumps and crushed.

COFFEE.—There is rather more demand for plantation Ceylon for both home use and for export, and full rates are current. Other qualities are at previous value.

RICE.—There is a very limited business doing, and prices are in favour of buyers.

RUM.—The demand for the better qualities of Jamaica continues active, and full rates are readily realized. Other qualities are also in good request at former rates.

TALLOW.—The market is extremely firm, and a large business has been done at improved rates. P.Y.C. on the spot, 62*s* 9*d* to 63*s*, and for three months 60*s* 6*d* to 61*s* per cwt. Home melted is 61*s* 6*d* per cwt. cash.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 31.—There was a respectable amount of business transacted in Irish butter last week; price advanced is 2*s* per cwt., and the market was firm and healthy at the close. Best foreign was 2*s* to 4*s* per cwt. dearer. No material change in other descriptions. Bacon: Irish and Hambo' sizeable, prime and fresh, was in fair demand at about previous rates. English was most in request. Other sorts were nearly neglected. In yams and lard no noticeable alteration.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, August 29.—The supply of most kinds of fruit is more than sufficient for demand. Kent berries continue to be furnished in great abundance, and prices for them are much lower than they were last week. They range from 2*s* to 3*s* per 100lbs. Barcelonas nuts fetch 2*s* per bushel; new Spanish and Brazil, 1*s* ditto. Among vegetables are French beans, and cauliflowers; the latter are realising from 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d* per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful. Spanish onions may now be had at from 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d* dozen. Cut flowers consist of orchids, Chinese primulas, gardenias, heliotropes, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 31.—These markets continue to be liberally supplied with potatoes, coastwise and by railway. In most kinds a steady business is doing, as follows: York regents, 5*s* to 6*s*; shaws, 4*s* to 5*s*; middlings, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d* per cwt. Last week's imports were only 20 bags from Schiedam.

TALLOW, Monday, August 31.—Our market continues firm, and prices generally have an upward tendency to-day. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 63*s* per cwt. Rough fat 3*s* 4*d* per Sibs.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 31.—Some few parcels of the new growth have reached our market, and as the season is somewhat early, the colour and quality of the samples are very good. Picking will be very general during this week, and when the market is more fully supplied, a fair demand is anticipated. The duty is estimated at about 160,000*l*.

WOOL, LONDON, Monday, August 31.—Since our last report there has been an improved feeling in the demand for most kinds of English wool, notwithstanding that the manufacturers are well supplied with colonial qualities, and in some instances 1*d* to 1*d* per lb. more money has been realized. The market wears a most healthy appearance, and there is every prospect of higher rates.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 1.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 8*s* to 8*s*; inferior ditto, 5*s* to 6*s*; superior clover, 10*s* to 11*s*; inferior ditto, 7*s* to 8*s*; straw, 2*s* to 3*s* per load of 3*s* trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Our market is very quiet, but without change in prices. The amount of business done is good for Tuesday. The sales are 8,000 bales, including 5,080 American 6*d* to 10*d*; 2,500 Surat, 5*d* to 6*d*; 350 Egyptian, 10*d* to 13*d*; 70 Pernamb, 9*d* to 10*d*;—of which 2,500 bales are for speculation and export. The week's imports is 5,676 bales.

Advertisements.

TO CONFECTIERS and BISCUIT BAKERS.—WANTED, by a sober steady MAN, a SITUATION as GENERAL WORKMAN or BISCUIT BAKER, in town or country. Good reference can be given.

Apply to A. B., 12, Blenheim-street, King's-road, Chelsea.

WANTED, immediately, a YOUNG MAN as an IMPROVER in the DRAPERY BUSINESS. Also an APPRENTICE.

Apply to Robert Parsons and Co., Drapers, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

N.B. No one need apply who is not a fair arithmetician, and does not write a good hand.

TO DRAPERS.—A MARRIED MAN (twenty-nine years of age), who has had great experience both for himself and others, and who is well acquainted with the markets, is open to an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER or CONFIDENTIAL HAND in a good Country Trade, to superintend the DRAPERY DEPARTMENT in a General Trade; or to take the Management of a Branch Concern. Testimonials unexceptionable.

Address, H. A., Post-office, Cambridge.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST. CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY), 66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.

Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.

Established 1820.

WONDERFUL RESTORATOR of the HAIR!!!

GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE. The extraordinary effect produced by its use on dry Heads of Hair, where there is a want of tone and deficiency of natural support in the nutrient tubes of the hair, is well known. It not only causes the young, short, tender hair to grow up strong, but also prevents the hair from falling off or becoming grey.

The numerous cases of restoration of the hair after having fallen off and partial baldness are truly astonishing.

Sold in bottles, 2*s*, 3*s*, 5*s*, 6*d*, and 10*s*, 6*d*, by the Proprietor, 96, Goswell-road, and 148, Holborn-bars, London. Sent free to all parts of the kingdom.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wooterspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

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should immediately apply for our Pamphlet, of which the New Edition for 1856, containing 165 beautifully executed Drawings, is just published, and will be sent GRATIS and POST FREE. Intending purchasers will at once observe the manifest advantage of selecting all their requirements from our immense stock of Home Manufactured solid CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, IRON BEDSTEADS, and purified BEDDING. This novel and most valuable Pamphlet shows the cost of every item, also the cost of separate rooms, as well as the entire cost of furnishing every description of house, such as

2*s* 6*d*.

A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for 27 17 4

A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for 82 15 0

An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for 150 13 6

A twelve-roomed do., completely and elegantly for 389 3 6

With every article admirably illustrated.

Special estimates and designs will be furnished in any part of the Kingdom, free of charge, whenever required. Every article warranted to be of the soundest material and best workmanship, and all ORDERS ARE DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.

COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London. Established 1802.

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